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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,246—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	6960	M. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	6927	J. W. London	19th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7556	W. B. Andrews	26th "
SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.S. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	16th "
B.M.I. CARTHAGE	6927	J. R. London	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.S. EGYPT	6960	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	14th "
B.M.S. ARABIA	5069	A. W. Adamson	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7556	W. B. Andrews	4th June.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	11th "
B.M.S. PENINSULAR	6267	W. A. Whaler	18th "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	25th "
B.M.S. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	2nd July.
† CLYDE	4809	E. Gordon	9th "
B.M.I. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd "
B.M.S. ARABIA	6060	A. W. Adamson	30th "

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Karachi.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

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TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st April 1898.
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,920	16th Mar. 1898
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,435	12th April 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 275	Rs. 100

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1250	Rs. 800

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, viâ St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st March.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Scarpa House, 80, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SYDNEY	4,322	Aubert	18th March 1898
			Tuesday.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,855	Paul	10th March.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Austrian voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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BANKERS & AGENTS,

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CALCUTTA—54, Council House Street.
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LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—25, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
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AGENTS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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INSURANCE policies issued.
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Grant Moran Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th March, 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah or the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 28th March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 4th March, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "BOOLDANA," 2,868 tons, on or about 8th March, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon viâ Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th March, 1898.

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BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S.S. CITY OF VENICE	2,376	F. Snow.	About the 9th Mar. 1898.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to

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Bombay, 19th February, 1898.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA

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TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

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HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

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PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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TO LET.—THE GROUND FLOOR of the above Buildings, which will shortly be completed, suitable for Banks, Mercantile Offices, &c. The Buildings are fitted with the latest improvements. All particulars may be obtained from D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Oriental Life Assurance Company, Albert Building, Bombay.

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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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THE sheltered position of COONOOR, the Sanatorium of the Nilgiri plateau, with its health-giving even climate, renders it a pleasant resort from the heat of the plains, the mean temperature being 62°. Intending visitors will find

THE GLENVIEW HOTEL,

the best place to go to, and special arrangements will be made by the European Management for the convenience of visitors, on notice being given. The "cuisine" will give every satisfaction, superior brands of Wines and Spirits (from Spencer and Co., Ld.) are stocked, and Piano, Billiard Table and Tennis Court are among the attractions of the Hotel.

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Apply to Mrs. S. A. DAVIDSON,
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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Morillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globules Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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THE FUNDS

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DURING 5 YEARS

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Economy, Moderate Premiums,
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being the principal
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Manager and Actuary
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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years! my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh
L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

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USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one sixpence gives relief.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and TICKLING IN THE THROAT, are sold in Boxes by all Chemists.

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Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

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RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

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'THE BEST."

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. a.
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Innian Primer	250 0	23 0 per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0 "
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12 "
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8 "
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8 "
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0 "
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0 "
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8 "
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8 "
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8 "
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0 "
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8 "
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0 "
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0 "

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[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Year.	New Assurances. Rs.	Net Premium Income. Rs.	Invested Funds. Rs.
1885	73,48,020	14,76,426	53,28,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,07,07,563

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

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NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

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IN accordance with the terms of the following REQUISITION signed by four Members of the standing Committee notified by the President, a MEETING of the said Committee will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 P.M., to consider the present position of the Corporation in regard to the Plague, the Plague Committee and the Plague Charges.

Bombay, 4th March, 1898.

To The PRESIDENT, Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

SIR,—We the Undersigned Members of the Standing Committee beg that you will CALL a MEETING of Urgency of the Corporation for THURSDAY, the 10th instant, to consider the present position of the Corporation in regard to the Plague, the Plague Committee and the Plague Charges.

We have, &c.,
K. N. BAHADURJI,
N. N. KATHAK,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
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John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a ceiluxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Ecoutez-bien: Morgue voila une sotte nuit d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Chanette: "C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois eu appeur a des choses on on n'a jamais songé.

"M. O'Neill a mis en tete pour le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a eur jui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, L.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... "	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... "	6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 15,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for Short Term Deposits.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-year compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above Interest and Account.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Agreement orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Bombay, 1st July, 1897. Manager.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
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FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genova, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jeru-alem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the British and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities in all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Requisition for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 53:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 83,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. S. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. HANNEN, Esq., Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
CULOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, North Calcutta.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as approved in the Continental Hospitals of Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually supersoding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It operates on the irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, rheumatism, syphilis, ulcerations of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation cools the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers is required, and observe the above registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Clears Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blotched or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, It removes the causes from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits a trial sure to give it a total to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Leader of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg. I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bota is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
'5 Leicester-square

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 9-18m., 10-29m. Low water, 3-51m., 4-21a.

P. and O. s. s. Carthage, with English mails of the 18th ultimo, due to arrive, daylight.

Bombay Light Horse, annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz.

Jackal Club, Point to Point races, Andheri (special train from Colaba, 2-50 p.m.)

B. V. A., annual Camp closes; Inspection by Brigadier-General Venning, Mahaluxmi Flat.

Music at the Jackal Club Races, 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 10-3m., 10-51a. Low water, 4-22 m., 4-1a.

Tivoli Theatre, Mr. K. N. Kabraji's popular readings from Bhoto Dolo, 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per extra s. s. Salsette, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday next.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered in Gujarati, at the Bhavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Gombay, 37, Horuby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 5-45 p.m. Subject:—"The Plague, from the spiritual point of view of the Zoroastrian Religion."

MUSIC AT THE JACKAL CLUB RACES (Andheri).—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Jackal Club Races, at Andheri, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock:—

March.....	Lynwood..... Hume.
Quadrille.....	Hippodrome..... Fahrbach.
Selection.....	The Gondoliers..... Sullivan.
Valse.....	Belle Amie..... Meissler.
Selection.....	La Perichole..... Offe bach.
Galop.....	Berlin..... Michaelis.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Jaffran, an Mahomedan woman, aged forty years, residing in the room of a chawl at Bellasis Road. The deceased had been for the past twelve months suffering from pains in her stomach, and was subject to occasional fits. Jaffran left home on the evening of the 1st instant, and her dead body was found floating in the Mustan Tank, at 5-30 p.m., on the 3rd instant. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FIRE AT DAMAUN.—A fire was noticed at 8 o'clock, on Thursday morning, at Machi, in Fort, at Lower Damaun. The house of a man widow, including several fishing nets, silk, and cotton clothes, corn, etc., of a considerable value, was burnt to ashes. The house was surrounded by many others, quite of combustible materials, but through the timely exertions of Mr. M nasse, the Chief of the Police, with his staff, and the military, under Lieutenants Peris and Ozaris and Alferes Maced, Gam, and Trindade, the whole machiwada would have been destroyed. The Palace damadar, Mr. Jose Manoel de Souza, who happened to form the guard to watch that no property was unlawfully removed from the fire, found a gold armlet, which was handed over to the unfortunate owner of the burnt house.

HORROR OF SEGREGATION.—A singular example of the dread and horror that even the presumably educated native has of rules and regulations provised by the Government to keep him free from pases has just come to light in the village of Umreth, there lives a man with a taste for writing to the newspapers, and one day he sat down and told the editor of his favourite journal that there had been a.me rain at Umreth, and as a consequence "fever and coughs are prevalent." A meeting of the Mamlatdar was summoned to outcaste the man who penned the news. It was stated that the paragraph was calculated to draw the attention of the authorities to the condition of Umreth, and such attention was sure to be followed by segregation rules.—*Deccan Herald.*

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Mahomedbhy Rahimtulla, residing on the second floor of a house at 13th Lane, Kamathipura, reported to the police, at 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning, that he locked up gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,400, from a cupboard, the key of which he used to keep underneath. From statements made by the police, it appears that complainant had on the previous night said about two months ago, when he was asked to show them to three persons, who wished to get similar ornaments for the wedding of a relative of theirs. After showing the ornaments to the complainant put them back in his cupboard and placed the key in its usual place. On Thursday morning the complainant opened the cupboard to take out a watch, and it was then that he discovered that the ornaments were missing.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A SERVANT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, opened an inquiry, yesterday, at Nargis Villa, on view of the dead body of Kasirattan Sirpal, aged thirty-two years, domestic servant, employed in the service of Mr. Jatanaboy Vu dhman, a cotton merchant, and residing in his master's house at Khatau Wadi. It appears that the enquiry made by the police that deceased went up to the fifth floor of his master's house, on Thursday last, to burn incense in all the rooms. Another servant, named Vithoo, went up at the same time to make the beds. As soon as he had finished his own part of the work, Vithoo came down on to the fourth floor to prepare his master's bath, leaving deceased alone on the fifth floor. While Vithoo was preparing the bath on the fourth floor, where his master and his family had assembled, he heard a heavy fall. Thinking that some piece of furniture had fallen on the floor in the room where he had left the deceased in the room, he went up to a back gallery overlooking a sweeper's gully, and on looking out saw the deceased Ramaratan lying in the gully below. Vithoo immediately informed his master of what had occurred, and the latter communicated with the police. On the deceased being brought out of the gully, he was found to be dead. Mr. S. B. Kalka, the municipal solicitor, instructed by Mr. Little, solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the deceased's master. After the evidence of several witnesses had been recorded, the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

WHEN A CONFESSION SHOULD BE ACTED UPON.

IMPERATRIX vs. BALYA DAGADU BHIL.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. J. C. Lord, Join. Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who, in December last, convicted the accused of dacoity and sentenced him to transportation for seven years. The Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

In the case the accused was charged with dacoity committed at Morya Chinchore on the night of the 3rd July last. A gang of men entered the village that night and forcibly robbed persons. The only evidence that the accused was one of the dacoits was two-fold, namely the statements of two persons who professed to identify him, and that afforded by his confession made by him before the Magistrate who committing magistrate. Regarding the accused's confession, the Sessions Judge remarked the rule in Imperatrix vs. Ghurya (19 Bombay, 728) is that "a confession to be admissible in evidence must be voluntarily made, can be acted upon along with the other evidence in the case. There is no rule of law that a retracted confession must be supported by independent evidence, corroborating it in material particulars. The use to be made of such a confession is a matter of prudence rather than of law." So far as the confession was concerned, Mr. Lord said, this case was on all fours with the above. There also the confession was retracted before the committing magistrate. But it appeared that there was some corroboration. Here the only thing that could be twisted into a corroboration was that the accused said that the dacoits sat down and smoked on their way back after the dacoity. The point would indeed have to be, was the confession voluntary? Every confession, Mr. Lord remarked, was caused by a desire to ameliorate one's lot, and *pro tanto* might be said to be caused by pressure; but it was not therefore inadmissible. The pressure, Mr. Lord added, might be that of one's own conscience, or the desire might be one to get rid of remorse on one's mind, or of one's own prompting to obtain a lighter sentence. The confession would still be voluntary for the purposes of the Indian law. The only pressure or desire which invalidates a confession in India would seem to be that caused, or stimulated by a third person by an "inducement, threat, or promise." The dictum of West, J., in Reg. vs. Jora Hanji (11 Bom., 240) was to the same effect. In this case there was strong ground for holding the confession to be genuine; and Mr. Lord, acting upon it, convicted the accused of the dacoity charged.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: The Joint Sessions Judge holds that the identification of the appellant as a dacoit, though probably a true one, is not conclusive enough to warrant a conviction on the evidence of the witnesses. The Joint Sessions Judge holds that the identification of the appellant as a dacoit, though probably a true one, is not conclusive enough to warrant a conviction on the evidence of the witnesses. He has convicted on a confession made on the 28th September to a first class Magistrate, but retracted on the 2nd October before the same magistrate who was then enquiring into the case. The way in which the Sessions Judge has dealt with that confession requires some notice. Apparently he thinks that it was only necessary to find that a confession is voluntary to justify his acting upon it. In the cases in the course of this opinion the dictum of West, J., in Reg vs. Jora Hanji, Bhanji Rup mar, and Bhoga Pira, it Bombay High Court Reports, page 240. There, however, quite sure that the that learned judge intended the finding of the kind. A confession to be admitted at all in evidence must be proved to have been made voluntarily; when admitted it has to be dealt with like any other piece of evidence and acted upon only if it is believed to be true. The risk spoken of by West, J., is the risk of the court being induced to believe an untrue statement. In Queen-Empress vs. Ghurya and others, Indian L. Report 19, Bombay, page 725, the above rule is laid down very clearly. The confessions made in it were admitted in evidence after they had been proved to have been voluntarily made. They were then considered along with the other evidence, and because they were believed to be true, and because there was evidence corroborating them, the persons who made them were convicted. In the present case the confession is proved to have been voluntarily made, and we have no doubt that it is true. Indeed, the Sessions Judge, though he has not given the point the importance it deserved, says that it is impossible that it is untrue. We, therefore, dismiss the appeal.

For the reasons above given, their lordships dismissed the appeal.

A RECENT APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a further donation of Rs. 40, through C. H., for Mrs. O'Connor and her four little ones. The total amount received is Rs. 1,772.—Yours, &c.,

Fort Chapel, March 4. J. HOENE, S.J.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, and avoid spurious imitations. 20 Hatton Garden, London.

DO YOU LOOK OLD.—With advancing years appears the grey hair. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance. Lockyer's The Sulphur Hair Restorer.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	13
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	10	3	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	4	0	23
	Chuckla	1	3	
	Umarkhady	0	3	
	Dongri	3	5	
C	Market	10	3	39
	Dhobi Talao	10	3	
	Fanaswady	6	2	
	Bhuleshwar	4	1	
	Khara Talao	1	2	
	Kumbharwada	4	2	
D	Khetwadi	9	4	22
	Girgaum	15	4	
	Chowpaty	3	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	2	
	Mahalaxmi	5	2	
E	Mazagon	6	7	77
	Tarwady	2	0	
	Second Nagpada	6	2	
	Kamathipura	13	8	
	Tardeo	0	6	
	Byculla	19	11	
F	First Nagpada	4	1	11
	Parel	3	4	
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	4	0	
G	Mahim	2	1	10
	Worlee	8	4	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-E. & Unknown	22	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		4	2
	Jain		2	0
	Grant Road		0	1
	St George's		0	2
	Grant Road S. Camp.		0	1
	Jail., Parel		3	2
	Telegu		2	1
	Ripon Road		1	3
	Mandvi		1	3
	Naval small		0	18
	Arthur Road		1	3
	Isolation Nagpavi		3	3
	General Mahomedan		3	3
	Dariastan		3	139
	Mody Khana		13	2
	3rd Bhoiwada		2	1
	Port Trust		1	2
	Police		2	6
	Madanpura		2	2
	Marwadi Panchpur		4	2
	Bhatia		2	1
	Cutoni Mohon		2	1
	Khoja		1	1
	Bhatia Hospital		0	1
	21st Bn Infy		1	19
	Govt. House, Parel		0	2
	Maratha		1	1
	Moth and Parwar		0	2
	Vasaru Sanpraslya		1	1
	Total	172	202	334
	Total plague deaths to date	22,053	19,218	
	Total mortality same date 1897	51	55	188

CHOLERA.

Attack		1
Death		0

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports stated that in the Colaba District no cases of plague were discovered. In the Fort District ten cases were recorded as follows:—two cases from Bazaar Gate Street, one from Modi Street Cross Lane, and one each from Frere Road and Maruti Lane were removed to different hospitals. Two cases were examined after death, one in Frere Road and one in Borah Bazaar Street. One case died in Karwar Street. One case was found in a dying condition in Borah Bazaar Street, and was not removed to a hospital. One case was removed from the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, being admitted from C ward, Dhobie Talao. No reports from the Mandvie District were available. In C ward (south), Market section showed three cases and two deaths; Dhobie Talao section had seven cases and one death; and Chaupaty section four cases and one death. In the same ward (north) no cases were recorded in the Khumbarwada section; two cases and two deaths in the Khara Talao section; and two cases and two deaths in the Bhuleshwar section. In D ward (east), Dr. Foy removed two cases of plague and one of suspicious fever to hospitals. Dr. Mackenzie detected and removed three cases of plague. Dr. Seerval sent seven cases of plague to dinerens hospitals. Dr. Jather removed five plague cases from Howdachi ady to Narelwady Hospital. Two cases were detected by Dr. Da Costa. Thirty-two contacts were sent to the different camps. In the same ward (west) one death from plague was certified and one case of fever and one of plague were removed to hospitals. In E ward sixteen cases and nine deaths of plague were registered in the Byculla section; two cases and five deaths in the Mazagon section; six cases and six deaths in the Nagpada section; four cases and five deaths in the Kamatipura section; and eleven cases and four deaths in the Tardeo section. Fifty-eight contacts were removed to the various camps. Commander G. S. Hewett has forwarded the following remarks with regard to the Tardeo section to the Secretary to the Plague Committee:—"An Extraordinary outbreak of plague took place in chawl No. 202, Bapty Road, on the night of 2nd instant. At 11 p.m. there was no sick in the house, and at 4 a.m., on the 3rd (the day following), there were four deaths, and at 10 a.m. seven other cases were removed to hospitals. On the morning of the 4th instant nine more cases were removed to hospitals, making a total of twenty cases in twenty-four hours. This remarkable outbreak appears to have been caused by the extreme cold of the night of the 3rd inst., which caused people to close all the rooms inhabited. The chawl which is in a fairly sanitary condition, is situated in an open compound, with plenty of light and air, and no cases of plague had previously occurred in it. In the Parel and Mahim divisions nine plague cases, eight deaths, and one case of suspicious fever were recorded. Nine contacts were removed to a camp.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 645 persons were detained in the Modikhana Camp. The returns from the Wari Bunder Camp were not available.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea was 267, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,065, making a total of 2,332 persons. Departures by sea 1,665, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,312, making a total of 3,977 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 1,645 persons.

PLAGUE AT DAMAUN.

On Wednesday, there were at Zopti, which includes Chinwad and Budhwai, 3 attacks and 2 deaths from plague, and at Dholar 4 attacks and 3 deaths. The total deaths from plague at Dholar are 112, and at Zopti 11. At Lower Damaun there was one death from plague in Kalnewli on Tuesday, and one death at Kherwadi, on Wednesday.

THEFT BY A PLAGUE COMMITTEE'S MUCCADUM.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan prosecuted Govardeen Imamdeen, a Mahomedan muccadum, employed by the Plague Committee in supervising the work of lime-washing and disinfecting infected houses on a charge of stealing a coat, valued at Rs. 8, belonging to Shaik Amined Shaik Ismail, a Mahomedan, residing at De lima Street, Mazagon. On the 25th ultimo, the complainant was ordered by the plague authorities to evacuate his house and go to the segregation camp, as a case of plague had occurred therein. The complainant was willing to leave the house which has been declared infected, but before doing so, he wanted to lock up his clothes and property contained in the house. The accused would not allow him to lock up the place saying that he had to limewash and disinfect it internally. Upon this the complainant was obliged to leave the house open with open articles of his and go to the segregation camp, where he was detained. About half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 1st instant, a policeman doing duty at the junction of Ward Road and De Lima Street, noticed the accused muccadum walking along the road. The muccadum seemed to have too many coats on, and the suspicions of the policeman having been aroused, he stopped the accused, and questioned him as to what he had on his person. The sepoy searched the man, and found that he had put on two other coats besides his own. The accused at first protested that they all belonged to him, but subsequently he made a statement and pointed out the house of the complainant, whence he had stolen one of the coats. The police then took him to the Segregation Camp, where the complainant had been put and the latter identified the coat as his own property. He recognized the accused as the very man who would not allow him to lock up the door of his house. The accused in his defence urged that the complainant and complainant were acquainted with each other, so much so that the latter used to call him his son. He had access to the complainant's house, and he had taken the coat with the permission of the complainant. The complainant, on the question put to him by the court, denied the allegations made by the accused. The magistrate disbelieved the statement of the accused, and sentenced him to a term of rigorous imprisonment for six months.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d., 6s., 10s. 6d., 21s. Wholesale Depot: 83., Farringdon Road, London.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held, yesterday evening, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, the vice-Chancellor, in the chair. There was a fairly large attendance of the Fellows.

CONFERRING DEGREES IN ABSENTIA.

The Vice-Chancellor having appointed the 4th of March as a graduation day, in accordance with Bye-law 36, the following degrees were conferred:—

L. L. C. E.—A. K. Mukerji, College of Science; B. Sc.—Gopal Ramchandra Tambe, Grant Medical College; B. A. (Second Class)—Harshadram Kar-gurram Mehta, Elphinstone College; Pass—Danodar Ramkrishna Bapat, Deccan and Elphinstone Colleges; Shankar Anant Desai, Fergusson College; Venkatesh Govind Deshpande, Wilson College; Prabhashankar Liladhar Doshi, Elphinstone College; Ramchandra Naraindh Inamdar, Deccan College; Vishvanath Bapu Joshi, Deccan College; and Dosabhoy Mancherji Raja, St. Xavier's College; L. L. B.—Vaman Vishvanath Bapat, Government Law School; Byramji Rabanji Lentin, Government Law School; Ramkrishna Vishnu Patwardhan, Government Law School; "M. A.—Gopal Ramchandra Tambe, Elphinstone College.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

The Senate next appointed Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Harkishandas Narotumdas, and Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., C.S.I., who were duly proposed and seconded, as members of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing year.

APPOINTMENT OF FELLOWS TO FACULTIES.

Khan Bahadur R. M. Patel, in accordance with the notice given, moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the following new Fellows be appointed to the various faculties as under:—Surgeon-Major General G. Bainbridge, M. D., Medicine; Sheriarji Dadabhai Bharucha, Arts; J. C. G. Bowen, Arts and Law; Rev. Thomas Hanriques, D. D., Ph. D., C. D. Le. Law; Rao Bahadur Vishram Bhikaji Jatar, B. A., Arts; Manekji Dorabji Khanga, B. A., L. L. B., Arts and Law; J. W. F. Muir-Mackenzie, I. C. S., M. R. A. C., Law; Sir Cowasji Jehangir; Damodar Gene h Padbye, M. A. Arts; Jamsetji N. Tata, Arts; Rev. G. P. Taylor, D. D., Arts; Casim Sumar Thaniani, M. A., Arts; Narayan Gunaji Welsinker, M. A., L. L. B., Arts and Law; and (2) that Sir Bhalchandra Singaji Sagramji, K. G., C. I. E., L. L. D., Thakor Saheb of Gondal, be appointed to the Faculty of Medicine in addition to the Faculty of Arts, to which he has already been appointed.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

On the motion of Professor J. T. Hathornthwaite seconded by Mr. Sayle-Shaw, the operation of Regulation 2 and of the Regulations relating to the Wilson Philological Lectureship be suspended during the first term of 1897-98 on account of the prevalence of the plague in Bombay.

FORMAL ALTERATION IN THE CALENDAR.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, in line 24, page 55 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1897-98, the words "and a *viva voce* examination" were added after the words "two papers."

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

On the motion of Mr. H. I. B., Hazzave, the following N. B. was added to Regulation in the Civil Engineering, page 75 of the Calendar for 1897-98:—"N. B.—A Diploma in Agriculture under the new regulations will be conferred on those candidates who have passed the examination for the Diploma in Agriculture under the old regulations, provided that they have passed the Previous Examination and the practical examinations prescribed under the new regulations which are not included in the old regulations. If they have not passed the examinations under the old regulations with the percentage of marks now necessary under the new, it will be necessary for the candidates to present themselves again for examination in those subjects in which they failed to obtain the necessary percentage.

PROPOSED SCHEME FOR EXAMINATIONS BY COMPARTMENTS.

The Senate then considered the proposition with reference to Government letter, dated 30th September, 1897, which was submitted to the Senate at its last meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, in accordance with the notice given by him, moved (1) That the Senate affirm the principle adopted by Fellows in its resolutions (published on pages 442 and 443 of the Calendar of 1897-97) on the recommendation of three out of the four Faculties, by an overwhelming majority of over a full and lengthy discussion of the whole question; (2) That the Senate is of opinion that the hesitation and doubts felt by the Government on the subject were partly due to the defective way in which the Senate's resolutions were submitted by the Syndicate to Government, unaccompanied by any statement of the circumstances under which the resolutions were passed, and a report of the discussions which took place in the Faculties and Senate; (3) That the principle involved is neither novel nor radical, as it has been recognized in pass by some English and Scotch Universities, and by the Madras University, and is already given effect to by the University of Bombay, in many existing regulations (N. B, pages 42, 43, 45, 54, 65, 70, 71, 84 and 88); (4) That the Senate is further of opinion that the resolutions, if carried into effect, will result not in lowering the standard of the degree, but will ensure a more thorough mastery of the subjects than is the case now, and by reducing the elements of chance, discouragement, and promote the efficiency of the examinations; (5) That a Committee of the Senate (consisting of gentlemen to be named at the meeting) be appointed to draft a reply to the Government letter on the lines stated above, and with power to add to its number, including the mover, any number of year, or the grouping of subjects, which they may deem necessary with a view to meet the objections of Government, and to submit their report to the Senate for approval within four weeks.

In support of his resolution, Mr. Ranade said:—Mr. Vice-Chancellor and gentlemen of the Senate,—So many changes take place every year in the body of the Senate, and such a long time has elapsed since this matter came for consideration before us, that I think it will be of advantage if I state a few dates and facts, in regard to the history of this question, before I request you to consider the terms of the resolution which I have the honour to move to-day. As far back as 7th December, 1894, a letter signed by twenty-five Fellows was submitted to the Syndicate requesting that body to take into its consideration a proposal to relax the stringency of the existing rules which require candidates who fail in one or more subjects to pass in all subjects every time they appear a sin at the same examinations including even those subjects in which they have passed previously with credit. On the 25th of January, 1895, the Syndicate by a majority of their body resolved that no change was needed in the existing rules, and so the matter seemed to be settled for a time. The matter came before the Senate. This answer was communicated to the signatories on 18th February 1895. Thereupon on the 3rd of August, 1895, a requisition for a special meeting in the matter was signed by sixteen Fellows and sent to the Syndicate, and on the 6th of September, 1895, there was a debate on the subject, which was adjourned to the 13th of September, 1895, on which day there was a further debate, which was again adjourned "sine die" pending a reference to the Faculties. The reports from the four Faculties were not received till early in 1893. The Faculties of Arts and Law accepted the proposal to fix 40 per cent. as a sufficiently high standard, on passing which a candidate might be excused from being examined again in that subject at subsequent examinations. The Faculty of Medicine approved the principle of examination, but proposed a higher percentage. The Engineering Faculty desired no change. On the 7th of March, 1896, the Syndicate resolved to place these reports before the Senate, and there the matter has been allowed to lie. But before the Senate was resumed; and after considering some eleven amendments, the proposition was carried on the lines of the reports of the Faculties with a few slight modifications. The majority in favour of the resolution was very large. On the 31st of July, 1896, the Syndicate by a majority of their body resolved to submit these resolutions for the sanction of Government, and they were accordingly forwarded with a covering letter on 6th August 1896, unaccompanied by any report or explanation On the 12th of December, 1896, the

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8 No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 38, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Hon'ble R. W. Thomson's valuable furniture, piano, ice-box, bycicle, etc., at No. 18 Cuffe Parade, on TO-DAY at 1 p.m.

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A COMPLETE SET of 3 TENTS and 3 Gy Tents in excellent order. Price Rs. 650. Apply The Hon'ble Mr. KIRKHAM, Poona.

SINGING LESSONS.—MADAM SCHULTZ, Pupil of the leading Artists in Germany, teaches the Perfection of Vocalization. Address 5, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

BEAUMONT PATENT BICYCLE BRAKE, Cheapest, most reliable. worked by foot, Agents, HOLLIS and Co., Meadows Street.

I HAVE spent a fortnight here with my wife and found the Cooking good and the servants very obliging. The HOTEL is well situated and comfortable.—F. BROWN, Bombay, No. 97, Panchganni.

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LONAULL.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, from March next, the Commodious BUNGALOW, known as "Bar House," in roomly repair and refurnished. It is centrally situated and commands a most pleasant view. For Rent, &c., apply to "X. N.," care of this paper.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 24 guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

WANTED, an ENGLISH MAST FF, young and of good habits. Apply with particulars, to "THE SECRETARY," care of this Paper.

THE well-known AERATED WATERS of the Victoria Hotel are now obtainable at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. A rare old whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SILVER CHAINS of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Tassels and without Tassels Rs. 4 to Rs. 12. Chains not approved may be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 180°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR, Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Cuisine and Native Cuisine. Tariff Moderate. Terms Inclusive. Price Rs. 3-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 38, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A DAMTRINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 38, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surpasses any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence, and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE GANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Sandalwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs Made to Order.—Chowkie, No. 8.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of this Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week's News, carefully arranged, Area of Countries, &c., India Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to late, if description, per 3 mails, is 12: Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738.—In 4 of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawls at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Hafflewalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . As for malarious fever the Mixture or Pills are more Testimonials are required. When they are sent with samples for the staff of the Bombay Municipality; "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Hafflewalla, Wadi, Dadar, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

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COMMENCING AT 5-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME V CONCERT.

1 Intermezzo ..Sunset .....Matt.
H. E. The Governor's String Band.
2 Song .....
Mrs. PATON.
3 Violin Solo .....Andante .....Mendelssohn Concert.
Mr. MUIR MACKENZIE.
4 Song .....Er, der Herrlichste von Allen .....R. Schumann.
Madame SCHULTZ.
5 Pianoforte Solo.Nocturne in G. Major .Chopin.
Mr. MUIR MACKENZIE.
6 Polacca .....L'oiseau de Nois .....Trierra.
Sergt. LUSHER and H. E. the Governor's Band.

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AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single, (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Waters Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Straw per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Exclusive of Carts hire	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.

ALTHOUGH the prevailing epidemic continues to hold on its course, a slight decrease, not more than just perceptible, has become apparent in the mortality from it, and should this become more satisfactory still, a better, because a more active state of things in both the export and import markets generally might reasonably be looked for. As it is, however, exporters have been meagre in their enquiry for Cotton, in which staple a small deal to a moderate business has been done during the week; while for Wheat and Seeds the demand is still small. A firm feeling has characterised the Exchange market, and though rates showed a tendency to fall away in the middle of the week they have since partially recovered, and are steady in tone, but are again quoted this evening at a decline on last week's closing prices of 1-32d. for Bank Paper, with no change for Private. Money remains a tight market, without any further change having been made in the rate of the Presidency Bank. Government Paper has been a weak market, and 3½ per cents. are 1-4 per cent. higher with 3 per Cents one per Cent more. In Freights the few lines of any importance reported have been almost exclusively to Continental ports, and in most instances for forward Shipments, while prices are Re. 1 to Re. 1-8 per ton higher. Imports are in little or no demand.

MONEY.—During last week this market continued very tight, and is shown by the Bank's Return issued on Monday, the action of the Directors in raising their rate to 13 per cent. in the middle of last week, was justified by the prevailing tightness. To the Cash Balance there was made the appreciable addition of nearly 24 lakhs, at some 91 1-2 lakhs, compared with an increase in the previous week of 20 1-4 lakhs, at 67 1-2 lakhs; while Public Deposits at the Branches were 12 1-4 lakhs greater, and Private Deposits 22 lakhs. Loans increased by 1 1-2 lakh, and Government Securities by 1-4 lakh. On the other hand, in Bills Discounted and Purchased there was a falling off to the extent of over 2 1-2 lakhs; the Balances with other Banks diminished by 1 1-4 lakh, and Public Deposits at the Head Office by 10 1-4 lakhs.

Meanwhile the market is still stringent, and the Bank's rate has remained at 13 per cent., and the rate in the open market at 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling last mail day at Is. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and Is. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, business having been on but a small scale. Quiet in tone on Monday, rates opened at Is. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and Is. 3 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. An enquiry sprang up early in the day for March Wire Transfer from the Bazaar, and rates then receded 1-32d. for Bank remittance. Merchants' Bills were scarce, although Is. 3 1-8d. was available for three months' sight Paper. Rates were firm on Tuesday at Is. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and Is. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was very limited, and rates hardened, 154 1-32d. having become available during the day. Merchants' Bills were more plentiful, and were reported placed to some extent both ready and forward. On Wednesday the market continued firm in tone at Is. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and Is. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, with a limited enquiry for Bank Paper, and Is. 4 1-32d. reported done therein for demand; a fair amount of Merchants' Paper was also placed for both ready and near delivery. Yesterday rates opened at an advance of 1-32d., Is. 4 1-32d. having been quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and Is. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce, and the enquiry for Bank Paper, ready delivery, was very limited, but a fair business was reported for forward at somewhat enhanced rates. To day the market opened at Is. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and Is. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, only a moderate amount being done, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was meagre. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...Is. 4d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	...Is. 4d.	"
" 3 mts' sight	...Is. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits 3	do..... ...Is. 4 3-16d.	"
Do. 6	do..... ...Is. 4 5 32d.	"
Documents 3	do..... ...Is. 4 7-32d.	"
Do. 6	do..... ...Is. 4 5 16d.	"
Francs 3	do..... ...1 70 3-4	"
Do. 6	do..... ...1 71 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady in tone last mail-day at 96 7-16 for Cash and 96 9-16 for the Settlement for 3 1-2 per Cents, with 88 for 3 per Cents. A partial advance took place in rates on Monday, which were given at opening at 96 1-2 for Cash for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 9-16 for both the March and April Settlements. The market was quiet on Tuesday at 96 3-8 for Cash and 97 5-16 for April Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents. Threes remained at 88. On Wednesday rates were weak at 96 for Cash and 96 7-8 for the 30th March Account for 3 1-2 per Cents, with Threes unchanged at 88. Quiet in tone yesterday, the market opened at 96 for Cash for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 3-4 for the Settlement on the 30th instant; Threes were nominally quoted at 88 The feeling in the market to-day was steady at 96 1-2 for Money for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 5-8 for the March Account; Threes advanced to 89.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is one per cent. higher at 119, and Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 102.

SHARES.—Prices have shown very little movement during the week under review, with a tendency to decline. Compared with last Friday's quotations this evening's show an advance of Rs. 7 1-2, in Mazagaon; of Rs. 5, in Central India; and a decline of Rs. 25, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 15, in Lukhmidass; of Rs. 7 1-2, in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 5 each, in China and Queen. In Presses Mofussil, are Rs. 5 higher. In Miscellaneous shares, Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 2 1-2. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In "Grey Goods" up-country buyers have taken up only such quantities as are absolutely required for their wants, while the bazaar dealers sell freely at current rates. Stocks are slowly increasing, and prices rule mostly in favour of buyers. With the small demand here for "Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red" and "Printed Goods," some of the local dealers have begun to send their holdings to Delhi and Cawnpore, to find markets there. "Locally made Goods" are a steady market, but the enquiry for heavy weights is less. The clearances of "Imported Goods" from the bazaar during the week have been about 2,700 packages and of "Local Goods" some 1,200 bales.

YARNS.—Advices from China report a quiet market, and locally the demand is little or nothing, the transactions reported being moderate.

METALS.—"Braziers Copper" has advanced in price to the extent of 4 annas per cwt., "Yellow Metal" being also higher to a like extent. "Swedish Bar Iron" shows no quotable change.

COALS.—Sales have been affected of "Davison's West Hartley," March-April shipment, at Rs. 15 1-2 per ton. Some "Giridhi Bengal" was sold for March to May shipment at Rs. 14 7-8 per ton, and for July to September at Rs 14 1-4 per ton; "Se bporo" for April and May changed hands at Rs. 13 per ton. The market closes steady; we quote alongside:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil	Nil
West "	Rs. 16 1-4 per ton.	Rs. 16 per ton.
Australian	Nil	Nil
Powell's	Rs. 18 per ton.	Rs. 18 "
Cardiff	" 18 "	" 18 "
Japan	Nil	Nil
Bengal	Rs. 13 1-2 per ton.	Rs. 13 "
Singareni	Nil	Nil
Seebpore	" 13 1-2 "	" 13 "
Sanctoria	Nil	Nil
Deshagar	" 14 "	" 13 1-4 "

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1898 Bales.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.
For the week	58,000	56,925	75,040
From Jan. to 3rd March	438,495	421,131	589,178
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent			
For the week	22,231	33,034	30,113
From 1st Jan. to 3rd March	73,533	143,745	203,935
Clearances to China, Japan, Straits &c.			
For the week	2,295	15,249	535
From 1st Jan. to 3rd March	57,732	120,624	57,201

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Little fresh business is reported in these markets, and prices show a falling off in most descriptions. "Linseed Bold" is 1-2 anna per cwt. lower; "White Gingelly," 4 1-2 ans.; "Mixed Gingelly," 2 ans.; "Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed," 2 ans.; and in Wheat, White Pessy 91 per cent. and 85 per cent. have declined 1 1-2 anna per cwt. each.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	23,052	10,310	153,485
Do. from 1st January to 3rd March	203,4 6	134,624	693,177
Linseed for the week	23,098	5,853	225,379
Do. from 1st January to 3rd March	160,093	30,930	861,625
Rapeseed for the week	9,711	1,143	11,373
Do. from 1st January to 3rd March	51,021	26,625	58 085
Gingellyseed for the week	55,025	32,295	79,109
Do. from 1st January to 3rd March	431,182	176 943	530,014

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896 Cwts.
Wheat for the week	16,500	...	13,170
Do. from 1st January to 3rd March	16,500	811	103,603
Linseed for the week	50,782	39,184	51,495
Do. from 1st January to 3rd March	431,729	117,035	238,124
Rapeseed for the week	45,483	49,575	14,575
Do. from 1st January to 3rd March	180,131	102,697	200 18
Gingellyseed for the week	84,107	23,956	60,77
Do. from 1st January to 3rd March	483,675	102,111	457,70

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Bridoswald, 1,921 tons, Captain J. Pearn sailed yesterday for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's ss Hoseinee, 3 tons, Captain T Hughes, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

THE BISNOO's ss Sirsa, 1691 tons, Captain J Skinner, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and 10 deck passengers.

THE BISNOO's ss Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J F Hoist, Mr. and Mrs. Batcheler, and 6 deck.

THE German ss Africa, Cos ss Setos, 1,153 tons, Captain F Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gallipoli (via Portugal,) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Morrison, Mr A B Gomes, Mr F Teichmann, Mr and Mrs Wilson and 62 deck. During the voyage she experienced fine weather, then two days strong N.E. wind and heavy sea. The Vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 4

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
3	Warora	2565	Hugill	Mauritius		M M & Co
4	Vernia	1566	Lucas	Aden	15-2	P & O Co
6	Hawarden	1912	Mackie	China		P & O Co
7	Shannon	2260	Cole	Aden	3-3	P & O Co
11	Bij Pawaly	2048	Hughes	Mauritius		V E & Co
12	Couch	2544	Stock	Genoa	4-3	W A & Co
15	Iran	4065	Hughes	Australia	8	E B & Co
15	Stella	2436	Chase	Antwerp	2-3	W & A & Co
15	Britannia	266	Adams			P & O S N Co
	to Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	3-3	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Livingstone	Karachi	3-3 M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Armenia	3396	tons gross	W & A Graham & Co

Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Setos s	Jacobs	Zanzibar, Feb 16

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Birdoswald s	Pearn	Dunkirk

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Holcinee, Hughes, for Persian Gulf
" Kola, Livingstone, for Karachi
" Sirsa, Skinner, for Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Dwarka, for Karachi, &c
" Setos, for Zanzibar, &c
" Zamps, for Hamburg

CALCUTTA.

Feb. ARRIVALS.

28	Coconada s	Scott	Rangoon, Feb 24
	Clan de la s	Livingstone ...	Bombay, Feb 18.
	Massilia s	Crawford	London, Jan 23

DEPARTURES.

Feb, 28—Steamers Kasara, Malda, Chancellor and Clan Matheson.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—62 cwt dry ginger, Jaitha Ruttonsey; 1 bale wool, H K M Jaitha; 1 5 bales wool, M Jaitha; 57 bales wool, Morarji Ratansee.

Blue Cross s—3 bales woollen cut pieces, S Aaron; 1,605 cwt myrabolams, D Dossee Sonjee and Co; 6,60 cwt linseed, 4,00 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwt bone meal, A Jamal; 134 bales wool, B Harbonee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Armenia s—240 cwt coir yarn, R Kietsee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—6 pots and propogone oil, Cowasjee Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s—5,000 cwt castorseed, 6,001 cwt teaseed, 4,517 cwt rapeseed, Rali Brothers; 185 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 150 bales cotton, John L Korston and Co; 2,0 1 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Birdoswald s 1,0 bales cotton, Rali Brothers; 40 bales hemp, John L Kirsten and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Couch s—400 bales cotton, Rali Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—151 bales twist, F G Keeka and Co; 450 cwt sharkfins, C Dhunjee and Co; 346 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—74 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th January, 98, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	63,000	1,75,000	4,000	2,42,000
Or per mile of Railway	137	379	9	525
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	2,01,000	5,58,000	12,000	7,72,000
Total for 4 weeks	2,65,000	7,33,000	16,000	10,14,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,02,283	1,74,301	8,222	2,84,756
Or mile of Ry do.	222	378	18	618
Total to corresponding date do.	4,67,783	6,63,549	17,014	11,18,345
Decrease for the week				42,756
Ditto. to date				1,34,345

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A limited enquiry has been productive of but a small business. Prices are on the whole steady, and though they advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy during the week they have since fallen to their previous level. The takings of the Mills have been less, but from Exporters the demand is improving slightly. To-day a moderate business has transpired at previous prices, and the market is steady.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have amounted to 58,000 bales, compared with 59,500 bales to hand last week, and 56,000 bales in the corresponding week last year. The total falling off in this season's arrivals of new Cotton as compared with last year's is now 97,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight, to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. d.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 149—3 5-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 138—3	
Do. Good	" 134—2 29-32d.	
Salatee, Fine	" 149—3 5-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 144—3 1-16d.	
Bandas, Fine	" 145—3 3-32d.	
Oomras, Fully Good	" 151—3 7-32d.	
Dholleras, Fine	" 158—3 15-32d.	
Do. do. 6th April	" Nil.	
Do. Fully Good	" 152—3 11-32d.	
Do. do. 25th April	" Nil.	
Do. Good	" 157—3 11-32d.	
Do. do. 25th May	" Nil.	
S G Dharwar, Good	" 157—3 11-32d.	
Do. do. 25th May	" Nil.	
Westerns do.	" 158—3 15-32d.	
Do. do. 25th May	" 171—3 1-2d.	
Broach, Fine	" 172—3 17-32d.	
Do. do. 25th May	" Nil.	
Do. Good	" 171—3 17-32d.	
Do do. 25th March		

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1897-98.	Season. 1896-97.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales
Bengals	99,000	171,000
Berar	295,500	2 0,500
Khandeish	136,000	167,000
Barsee and Nuggur	43,5.0	25,500
Hingunghat	6,000	8,500
Persian and Sind	6,000	3,0,0
Broach	5,000	56,000
Dhollera	6,500	23,500
	557,500	656,000

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

DOBSON—March 4, at Bolton, England, Sir Benjamin Alfred Dobson, of Dobson and Barlow, Ld., Mayor of Bolton.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORTON—February 27, at Ujjain, C I, the wife of Mr H Morton, Divisional Engineer, Gwalior State, P W D, of a son.

MILNER—February 27, at Deesah, Dinapur, the wife of Lt G Milner, Captain, Volunteer Force of a daughter.

SMITH—February 18, at Moneary, the wife of Neale Smith, of Nyaung razar, of a daughter.

TAYLOR—February 19, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain E Taylor, 2nd Gurkhas Regiment, of a daughter.

YOUNG—February 19, at Srinagar, the wife of Conductor A Young, Commissariat Transport Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CORLETT—RUPPELL—February 22, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon Rivers, assisted by the new Vicar, the Rev. Percy Carter, son of the late Commodore, of Upper Norwood, London, to Gertrude Marie Julie, daughter of the late Carl Eduard Wilhelm Ruppell, of Hanover, Germany, of the German Civil Service.

HEATH—RAVENHILL—February 7, at Cawnpore, by the Rev. Symes, Chaplain, George Herbert Heath, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to Alice Maud, only daughter of the late Major-General Francis G. Ravenhill, Royal Artillery.

BARNARD—PAUL—February 22, at Lucknow, by the Rev. J. Longford, Wilfred Henry, third son of the late John Hemingway, of Rich mond, Surrey, to Zoe Madeleine Louie, second daughter of Sir Charles Paul, of Calcutta.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

ALTHOUGH the sittings of the Select Committee

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DEBATE ON UGANDA.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

A debate took place in the Commons, last night, on the Uganda question.

Mr. Curzon said it was proposed to maintain a battalion of 700 Soudanese and a battalion of Swahilis, besides 400 Indians, at Uganda.

A thorough enquiry, he said, would be made into the grievances of the Soudanese, but Major Macdonald was entirely blameless in the matter.

As regards the Europeans, Mr. Curzon said they were safe in an impregnable fort at Kampala.

THE DETENTION OF THE NATU BROTHERS.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to various questions in the Commons, said the detention of the Natu brothers must continue until the Government of India and Government of Bombay were satisfied that their release would not endanger the public tranquillity.

THE PAY OF BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

Lord George said he was in communication with the Viceroy regarding increased pay of the British army in India. The question he said, is very complicated owing to the difference in the rations in India and in England. He could not yet say what will be the effect of the changes, but the cost of the British Army in India will continue in any case to be borne by India.

THE QUESTION OF GIVING THE VICTORIA CROSS TO INDIANS.

Lord George then said he saw great objections to altering the condition of the Victoria Cross so as to extend it to the Indian Army.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The elections for the London County Council have resulted in the return of about 71 Progressists and 47 Moderates.

This is regarded as a great Radical victory, the main issue being the Government scheme of small municipalities.

MORE SHIPS FOR CHINA.

Her Majesty's cruiser Bonaventure has been commissioned to replace the cruiser Rainbow on the China station.

It is stated that the cruisers St. George and Hermione are also going to China.

THE CHINESE TARIFF.

The "Times" Pekin correspondent states that in the event of a revision of the Chinese Tariff, the loan will be the first charge, on the increased revenues collected.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

Home Department.—Mr. Justice Hill, Calcutta High Court, has been granted five and a-half months' leave from the 26th March. Mr. Gilbert Henderson is to officiate.

Finance Department.—Mr. F. C. Harrison, Accountant-General, Madras, is granted eighteen months' furlough; Mr. T. H. Biggs officiating for him. Mr. W. L. Harvey will succeed Mr. Biggs as officiating Accountant-General, Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie, Resident in Mewar, is appointed Resident in Nepal, vice Colonel Wylie officiating as Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wahab is appointed Chief Survey Office, Tirah Force, vice Sir T. Holdich, vacated.

Lieutenant-Colonels B. Graves, F. Welch, and C. Hingston are gazetted full Colonels.

Colonel John Wilmer is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

The retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Graves is gazetted.

Good service pensions are conferred upon Colonel G. Shakespear and Major-General W. Piscoe, vice Major-General Prinsep and Lieutenant-General Channer, both succeeded to Colonel's allowance.

CROP PROSPECTS.

EFFECTS OF THE RECENT HEAVY WEATHER.

The storms on the North-West Frontier have not yet extended into the plains, and the Meteorological information available gives grounds for hoping they may not do so. The position, however, is one of some anxiety, as rain just now in the Punjab would much damage to standing crops. High winds prevailing in the Gangetic Plain also are said to be very bad for indigo, and the fact that the thermometer in Central India yesterday was seventeen degrees below normal, is regarded as significant.

The crop reports which have reached Government to date, however, are still highly favourable, except in the Central Provinces, where the wheat outturn is not expected to be more than three-quarters of the average, and in Bombay and Madras, where the crop conditions vary from average to poor.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, MARCH 4.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is intimated that Major Butcher, on absorption from the School of Gunnery, has been posted to No. 18 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery.

Under instructions from the War Office, Captain Carr, Royal Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England and to join the 2nd Battalion, to which he has been posted on promotion. (travelling at the public expense).

Under instructions from the War Office, Captain Neilson, 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to England for duty with the Regimental Depot, Detachment, Provincial Battalion (travelling at public expense).

The undermentioned officers are reported to have qualified for employment in the Army Transport Branch of the Commissariat Transport Department:—Second Lieutenant Wilson, Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieutenant Twigg, 24th Bombay Infantry; and Lieuteuant Oxton 26th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Captain Hill, 20th Bombay Infantry, Captain Parker, 26th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Raymond, 4th Bombay Cavalry; and Lieutenant Cumberlege, 23rd Bombay Rifles.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Major (temporarily Lieutenant-Colonel) Birdwood, Staff Corps, Commanding the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, for one year (pension service twenty-fourth year commenced 21st September 1897); Captain (temporary Major) de Lisle, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, for one year (pension service sixteenth year commenced 25th December 1897); Captain R. M. Bethum, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 8th Bombay Infantry, for one year, (pension service fifteenth year commenced 10th March 1897); Captain Twigg, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 24th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service eleventh year commenced 26th March 1897); and Lieutenant Adamson, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 19th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service sixth year commenced 12th March 1897.)

The undermenttoned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieutenant Labertouche, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 32nd Bombay Infantry, for six months (pension service seventh year commenced 9th January 1898).

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate:—Conductor Bensen, Ordnance Department, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Captain Stavely, 40th Field Battery, R.A., from 16th March to 15th November 1898, on private affairs, out of India; Captain Bundock, South Lancashire (2nd Battalion), 9 months, on private affairs out of India; Lieutenant Chapman, Border Regiment (2nd Battalion), 6 months, on medical certificate out of India; Lieutenant Grahame, Highland Light Infantry (2nd Battalion), 9 months, on private affairs, out of India; Second Lieutenant Gaussen, Highland Light Infantry (2nd Battalion), 6 months, on private affairs out of India; and Surgeon-Captain Smart, Army Medical Staff, on 6 months' medical certificate, out of India.

Extension—Lieutenant Bennett, 20th Hussars, originally to 14th March 1898, prolonged to 14th March 1899, on extension granted in Bombay Command Order, No.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

SEVERE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

Lundi Kotal, March 3.—Heavy rain fell all yesterday, followed by snow all night. Forty-nine Commissariat bullocks died of the cold. The troops are in excellent health. All is quiet.

THE QUESTION OF THE BLOCKADE.

LAHORE, MARCH 4.

The Zakka Khel and their Maliks may or may not comply with the terms as they stand at present within the farther period of grace allowed them. In order to coerce them effectually, says the Lahore paper, it will be necessary to move against them in Bazar, Cheena, and the Bara Valley, but this has already been tried without success. They have successfully studied the movement of our troops, and found refuge in Afghan territory and the Bara Valley, and left us their mud hovels to destroy as the only kind of punishment.

Regarding the raising of the blockade against the Afridi sections that have submitted, it will be barely possible to present the Zakka Khels and Kukis of Razgul from illicit profit by the removal of restrictions placed upon the former. The Zakkas and the Kukis will be placed in somewhat better position than before by the chances of smuggling that will be open to them and possibility of being able to import their supplies of salt grain, etc., through sections whom the blockade will no longer affect. In fact, in the peculiar circumstances of the frontier, to raise the blockade in the case of a few sections is to render it ineffective in case of others; and in the special circumstances of the Zakka Khels this should be an important consideration.

H. E. GENERAL NAIRNE.

POONA, MARCH 4.

His Excellency General Nairne, commanding the Forces, will arrive in Poona on Tuesday morning next, at 7 a.m., the arrival being private.

FORTHCOMING EXECUTION IN POONA.

The sentence of death passed on Damodher Hari Chapekar for the murder of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst having been confirmed by the High Court, a warrant has been issued to the Jailor of the prison at Yerrowda to carry out the sentence at the Reay Market centre, city of Poona, on Friday, the 18th instant, at sunrise, in the presence of a Magistrate of the First Class.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENT.

The first portion of the 1st Bombay Lancers, consisting of about 400 men and 340 horses, arrived in Poona, this morning, from Ahmednagar. The trains were brought to the Ghorpuri troops siding. The remainder will arrive to-morrow morning with camels, followers, etc.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

To prevent the plague from spreading to Hudgi and the adjacent stations, all persons arriving from Wadi, Gulburga, etc., will be taken to the nearest disinfecting station in Sholapur, where their clothes will be disinfected and the passengers washed. Those excepted by the Code will be allowed to proceed as usual.

THE PLAGUE-STRICKEN VILLAGES IN THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, MARCH 4.

In view of the increasing number of plague villages, the Punjab Government has decided on placing the whole of the infected area under close observation, this area roughly to consist of major portions of Naisashahr tahsil, in Jullundhar District, and Gurhshankar tahsil, in Hoshiarpur District. The united population of these two districts is four lakhs; so that the strain on the Provincial resources, in civil servants, medical and police, is likely to be considerable. It may even come to closing the minor dispensaries, so as to set those in charge of them free for the relief of senior officers needed for plague work.

One hundred police, with two Deputy Inspectors and ten Sergeants, have proceeded to Sirpal Gazian, and 200, with four Deputy Inspectors and twenty Sergiants, to Phillgar, all to be at hand for cordon purpose, as need may arise. Effort, are also being made to obtain female medical aid, experience having shown that one of the causes of concealment of this disease is the rooted objection of villagers to the medical examination of their female relatives by men.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, MARCH 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombasa left here this evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived here this afternoon, from Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sucat, quiet.

Good Bhownuggur ..... 3.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 112 1-4 ex
3 per cent. Rentes 104 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ... 115
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 91 11-16
Bar Silver 25

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £33,310,902; Decrease, £31,000; Public Deposits, £13,302,000; Increase, £203,0); Other Deposits, £35,301,000; Decrease, £330,000; Other Securities, £25,630,000; Increase, £430,000; Notes and Gold £23,610,000; Decrease, £300,000. The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SATURDAY, 5TH MARCH 1898.

(Tomtit Class Race.—Start at 3-0 p.m.

Boats names.	Entered by
Millet	Officers.
May	Comm'r W Chandler
Tomtit	C H H Hopkins, Esq
Corallo	C H Byrne, Esq
Lorna	M P Baird, Esq

Course No. 8, viz, from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy to wi'd'g to port, round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port, thence round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard, and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 6 2 miles.

Yachts' Handicap Race.—Start at 3-45 p.m.

Boats names.	Entered by
Turq uise	R S Guard Esq
Mavis	Officers
Kismet	W P Symonds, Esq

Course No. 1, reversed, viz., from Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock, round Sir Karanja Buoy, and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all mark to port. Distances 7½ miles.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS

MARCH 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
INDIA.—Overland via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via direct Cables, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Hainan, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon etc., perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish, do not language forbidden.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Cable Para Rio interrupted.
Private Correspondence with Costa Rica is suspended. Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted until further notice.
Cable Aden Zanzibar restored.
Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate 4 cents to the Isthmus.
To wish route interrupted beyond Bu reh.
The postage to be collected from sender on private telegrams for Costa Rica etc. at Panama is usual rate of five annas.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th March 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Date			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	2	3	0 p.m.	47	36
Teheran	4	1	21 p.m.	1	4
Suez	4	3	0 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th March 1898.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	32	...	1
" Karachi	..	8	...	3
" Madras	..	20	...	2

A WRITER in the current number of the "Naval and Military Magazine" gives a rather gruesome example of the Gurkhas' fighting qualities: "A terribly wounded Pathan unfortunately passed not far from a couple of Gurkhas, who, chatting pleasantly together were following in rear of the force. He seemed at first to have got by unnoticed, when one of the Gurkhas, with much the air of a man who has dropped his pocket-handkerchief, stopped suddenly and retraced his steps. Passing in front of the wounded man he took his beard gently in his left hand, and, raising the patient's chin, with a swift drawing cut he severed his head from his body. He then rejoined his companion, taking up the conversation at the point at which it had been interrupted. Neither then, nor at any future time, did either make any allusion to such a trifling event." It might be remembered, however, that an Afridi would treat a wounded Gurkha with similar scant ceremony.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, FEB. 12.

A COLD morning in February: the wind from the north; light flakes of snow flying about, but not settling. The tall ship—what a splendid thing she is!—lies along the wharf, waiting for the tide to suffer her to leave the dock. On the wharf stand the people come to take leave of their friends. On the deck leaning over the bulwarks are the friends who are leaving us; hats are lifted; handkerchiefs are waved; kisses are sent across; the last farewells are shouted; the ship moves slowly out of dock; the people left behind sadly, with humid eyes, turn back and seek their train. For many of them a chapter in their life is closed; the boy who has been with them for twenty years and more has gone out of the house; they may give his room to another; he has gone out to meet his fate; to make a name, to die, it may be, in the discharge of his duty; he is gone or it is the girl, she has gone out a bride, or to become a bride. The house will be dull without her; there is nobody to take her room or her place; she will be missed all day long; the sky is darker; the sunshine light has gone out of it. We have enjoyed the companionship of the boy and the girl for twenty years; we have watched the expansion of their character; we have lived again in them, and now they are gone. It is good for them; it is good for the country; they must go; but it is grievous for those they leave behind. Yet how little is the grief of to-day compared with that felt thirty years ago at the departure of a son! The absence of the old grief was noticeable among the crowd on the wharf to one who could remember. Departure is no longer for years or for a life; exile has lost most of its terror since we can get home in a month or six weeks from the uttermost parts of the earth, and since all classes alike have begun to contribute their share towards the maintenance of Empire.

Let me recall a voyage undertaken by a young fellow in the year 1861, now thirty-seven years ago. He went out by a P. and O. ship, a paddle-wheel steamer, then reckoned large and powerful. She was 1200 tons. The passengers consisted almost entirely of officers going to India and of Indian officials returning to work. The ship was full, but not crowded. The younger men were packed away in large cabins down below, which had no light and very little ventilation. Five or six were stuffed into one cabin. At ten o'clock all lights were put out. Anybody therefore turning in after ten did so in the dark. And, of course, there was no light of any kind down below all night. The life on board was very pleasant. There was a band which played in the afternoon and evening. There was no drink to be obtained except at luncheon and dinner; we dined at five, if I remember aright; at dinner we called for what we liked. The wine was put on the table after dinner, as at a gentleman's private house. At nine o'clock the spirit case, so to speak, was put out for the space of half an hour. The toper managed to get through a good deal in half an hour, but there was no drunkenness on board. On Sunday the captain restricted the officiating clergyman to ten minutes for his sermon. At the end of the ten minutes he rose, followed by his officers, and left the saloon. The captain was a very polite person: all the officers were most polite and obliging. At Alexandria we landed, and went by train to Cairo. There, those who were not going to India stayed a day or two, then crossed the desert by a ramshackle, skaky train to Suez, where the other steamer waited for us. The new steamer was a little thing about 700 tons. She had been so long in tropical seas that she was full of creatures and creeping things. Rumours went about of centipedes and scorpions; flying cockroaches made night a terror in the cabins; in the Red Sea everybody slept on deck; there was a sense and full knowledge that one was banished for six years or more, at least. Yet one was young; everything was new; not yet had the old world, and all that therein is, been sketched for illustrated papers, depicted by travellers, figured by novelists. It was then a much larger world; travelling still preserved a traditional flavour of adventure; one still felt something of the old sense of peril and of personal daring; one was still expected to write home reams of letters describing and observing and making fun of most respectable people, and exaggerating the comic points of the men and brethren among whom we lived. Heavens! if one could read those letters now! How "cheeky" they were! How full of flippant irreverence! Yet how full of youthful spirits and what they used to call, so prettily, "sallies"! What would the friends of that young man say if he were to make "sallies" now?

I have made a pilgrimage to King-street, Westminster, to pay a farewell visit. The old street, of which the houses were not old, is coming down, so as to widen Parliament-street. King-street is—or was—the oldest in Westminster. It connected Charing Cross with the Abbey and the Palace. There was a gate at one end where is now Downing-street, and another at the south end. Writers are fond of calling it the old highway between London and Westminster. It depends on the definition of the word highway. If a highway means the principal, easiest, most common, and most crowded way of communication, then the Thames was the highway. There was very little carriage of goods up and down King-street, and for communication between the country and Westminster there was the old bridge, more ancient than London, which ran from the North of England and the marsh behind Thorney, and after the ford over the marsh crossed the island by Tothill Gate. But King-street was a lively animated place; it was full of taverns; these were filled with men-at-arms from the Palace; perhaps the monks of St. Peter's might have been seen there; according to tradition, they frequented the place when Long Meg was barmaid. You could hear all day long the tink-a-tink of guitar and voices lifted up in song. It was a picturesque and beautiful street, probably in chronic want of the scavenger, which streets in those days expected. Nor was it all taverns. Very respectable persons had fine town houses or lodgings not so fine in this street; Spenser came here to die; Ben Jonson lived here, if I remember, he moved on his rooms over the gateway; Sir Henry Wootton; Oliver Cromwell; here one of Caxton's successors set up his press. An now it is all coming down; in the summer the American tourists will wander about asking in vain for the way to King-street. Of course the narrow lanes on the west side will be improved away, including Gardener's lane, which is the course of a former stream, the Tyburn, and preserves the character of a river bed still. I then went on to look once more at the place they propose to demolish in order to erect flats. It is possible that the House of Commons will allow this monstrous vandalism! The streets that they want to sweep away are, all of them, streets that have the stamp of Westminster upon them. It is a stamp of quite a different character from that of London. Leave us Great College-street; leave us Burton street; leave us Cowley-street; leave us the great stone pile called the Church of St. John the Evangelist. Try to imagine, at the end of the Abbey gardens, overlooking the Abbey, dwarfing the buildings, ruining irretrievably the whole group of the Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, a huge, quare, lofty, hideous, block of buildings, like those immense barracks on the other side of the river, and in Drury-lane and in Whitecross-street. They will say that they do not intend to put hideous, but handsome, lovely, beauteous buildings, an ornament to any gentleman's city, or his firestone—not like the nasty pastry Inspector House, and quite unlike the dark and gloomy cloisters. Perhaps—but I don't trust them. They talk of pulling down slums; but these are not slums; they are beautiful, becoming, quiet streets, which borrow a touch of poetic meditation from the ruins of the Abbey over which they look. Let us up and tear these money-grubbing schemes into a thousand fragments.

So much has been said in favour of the American women's clubs that I do not hesitate to quote a letter which is not quite so favourable to them. The writer gives me permission to publish what he says, but withholds his name. Let me, however, remond my readers that every institution must be judged, first, by its aims as set forth in its prospectus; and next, by its achievements. The chief points which I have endeavoured to bring out are that these clubs do bring women together; accustom them to working together; help them to define their thoughts and clear their minds; and not only try to cultivate them from a literary or æsthetic point of view, but also render them better fitted to deal with those social questions and difficulties in which woman's hand is, in this country at least, sadly wanting. Let us not be too proud to learn from the younger country. I must add that there is a conclusion to the letter which I will, perhaps, quote next week.

First, there are no country towns in the United States. Villages, manufacturing towns, railway towns, river towns, mining towns and cities which are all four species, and also trading cities there are, but a country town in the English sense there is none. Second, the city is the chief home of the reading club or reading circle, although the manufacturing town knows it, and in the case of the suburban towns, that is the scatt red house and blocks of houses, "detached" and "semi-detached villas," wh re business men sleep and their families profess to live, although they escape to the city for nearly all their pleasures and depend upon it for all the necessaries of life. In all three, cities, factory towns, and suburban towns, the "club or "circle" is simply a convenient form of organisation for social amusements. It begins with a solemn programme of devise with a view to making conversation of every species legitimate. If its excuse or being should be Shakespeare, it considers the costumes and customs of the place and time of each play and the lives of all the actors who have ever taken part in it, and thesubjects are distributed among the members amid cries of "Oh I can't do that." As a rule, they do not "do that," and the only persons the papers can read are those concerning that Heaven will never give them any frivolous opportunity of displaying themselves in a ballroom. The bicycle has greatly diminished the attendance at clubs and circles, for it permits one to be conspicuous without even pretending to look at dictionaries of biography, and lexicons, gazetteers, and encyclopædias. As for the papers, language fails. The Chautauqua Literary Scientific to publish some of those produced by its members, and the Catholic Reading Circle, its imitators, publish a few in a magazine issued in St. Louis and called the *Catholic Reading Circle Review*. The former organisation issues a truly horrible little book, written in extraordinarily bad English, and giving the members all the misinformation which the managers deem necessary for the production of papers. A great penetration is necessary to see that the offices in these organisations are lucrative. The admission fees are not large, but the profit on the books is considerable, and from these are the lecture cour ses, for which the members obediently sell the tickets without charge or commission. Also there are the balls, whist parties, teas, receptions, "gentlemen" nights," and even luncheons of various hues, with which club and circle invariably offer sce. Lastly, there is a constant change among the members, very few remaining faithful more than two years.

Effects. First, to give the officers and chief members an opportunity to advertise themselves as philanthropic and intellectual. Second, to take the numbers of lady young girls, into the street in the evening without escort, not to the improvement of their morals or manners. Third, "to pass away the time," always the desire of the student.

In Boston there is a Dickens Club, which meets at ernoons to read the profound author from whom it takes its name, and sometimes to hear papers about him. It is composed of young m trons, and elderly maidens of leisure, and is not greatly inclined to advertise, but the female reporter has discovered it, and its doings are published. The Saturday Morning Club likes the best lecturers, and listens to them in the drawing-rooms of its members. It originally included the daughters of a set of families of high standing, but admission is now given to everybody who desires it, and, consequently, to belong to it is regarded as an honour. The many clubs are everything that young ladies should be except students and there are even a few students among them. They have more than one professional Greek tragedies in the original and translation. Both of these clubs possibly do good by inducing their members to think of something besides clothes, "chocolate," and the duty of having one best frock; but as a means of giving intellectual improvement they are a terrible engine of mischievous waste of power. The professor of literature at the Institute of Technology has publicly expressed his contempt for persons whose brains are so weak that they cannot find force to study except by uniting their forces.

Most reading clubs and circles are short-lived, but a few are held together for years by the energy of women who delight in management. The Saturday Morning Club is an instance of this kind, which, for the reason that has caused the Patriarch's balls to continue for season after season in New York, I send a report of a New York club as a specimen of what I should like little clubs to have. What they want is diversion and naught else.

"Not 'English,' sir, 'British'—'Bri ish,'" said a Scotchman the other day. I am always saying English myself when I should say British, and so is everybody else. In America they get over the difficulty by saying or writing of the "English-speaking" race. I quite sympathise with the Caledonian; he is not an Englishman—he never was. The Union has not made him an Englishman; he preserves his nationality jealously. In the Colonies, in the States, he is a Scot, or of Scottish descent; long after he has lost the Northern speech, his name preserves the memory of his nation. Scotch, Irish, Welsh—they are all three alike in proclaiming and preserving their distinction. It must be acknowledged and kept in mind. As to a word which may serve for all four races, the Irish will not accept either "English" or "British;" the Scotch would allow themselves to be called British; the Welsh, I believe, insist on the word Briton or Kymry. After all, I believe that the word "English" will prevail. There is no fear that Scotland or Ireland will ever be forgotten, but the name of the predominant partner will be more and more used for all alike, even though we acknowledge it to be a wrong use. People write and speak quickly. England leads the way in everything; she receives all, absorbs all, and speaks for all; she also stands for all.

THE ITALIAN CONSUL CHARGES A NEWSPAPER WITH DEFAMATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr Claudio Boggiani, Italian Consul in Bombay appeared to file an information against Mr. J. B. Donovaro, proprietor and publisher of an Italian newspaper, called "L. Industano," charging him with defamation. Among other thing, the complainant stated in his information that the accused used to style his paper "Bullettino Officiale." Lately informant received a letter from the Italian Government asking him to warn the accused not to use that name, and accordingly he wrote a letter to Mr. Donovaro on the 14th of February to that effect. On Friday, the 18th ultimo, in the next issue of the defendant's paper, there appeared two articles in which he was defamed, insulted, and held up to ridicule. Again in the issue of the 25th ultimo, further articles of a similar nature appeared. Complainant stated that those articles were calculated seriously to injure his reputation and to expose him to ridicule. The magistrate granted a summons.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

[SIR,—Sir Bindon Blood's Despatches which "in an unveiled form" (that means I suppose that the names were cut out by the Head Quarters Staff) have just been published, remind us of a similar occurrence which excited much laughter some years ago. It was in Egypt during a very mild type, but the General "mentioned" every officer under his command with one exception, and he, poor boy, wrote indignant letters to the press complaining of the way he had been treated. I send you in case they might amuse your readers, some verses which were published on the subject in the regimental paper of my son's regiment, the—the Hussars.

PATERFAMILIAS.

P.S.—The verses were anonymous, but my son said he knows they were written by "L-t-k-a."

GENERAL HYGARDE POYNTE.

General Hygarde Poynte
Had finished short campaign,
Thered been nobody shot,
But the weather was hot,
And they'd run out of dry champagne,
Compiling his war despatches,
As General Hygarde was,
His strumpe er came
(I've forgotten his name)
And respectfully touched his hat.

"O, General P, your Honour,"
He said with an awkward bow,
"I've a kind of a whim,"
Said Trumpeter Nym.
(I recall his ce gnomen now)

"To be mentioned in them despatches,
Writ down on the scroll of Fame
Although you've only blowed your Honour,
Till my lips was blue"—he said,

"For fear that the Press
Should hazard a guess
That your trumpeter, Sir, was dead
I don't want no bloomin' brevets
Nor medals nor yet V. Cs
But I do want to chaff.
Them coves on the Staff
To pay me in kind, Sir, please?"

General Hygarde Poynte
Grew purple with rage suppressed.
When at last he could speak—

"Well, of all the cheek—
If I do, I'm distinctly—blessed!
An impudent mastard drummer!—
(Who'd ever have this believed?)
That talks about chaff—
To my valien Staff—
I am greatly surprised, and grieved."

"There is Footi who plays the fiddle
And whistles 'The old Arm Chair.'
Young Jessamy Joyce
Of the exquisite voice,
And Buncombe, the Banjo player;
Lieutenant de Palmie Twaddle,
That beautiful dancing boy,
Straubenzee, who plays
On the zither, and Hayes
Who is known as 'The Spinsters Joy.'

"Of course these have first been mentioned;
But if not in were just the same,
For, to tell you the truth
Irrepressible youth,
They were mentioned before they came;
And when every lad's relations
And all their friends
Keep sending in claims
For their several names
To bother one's brain it tends."

"Well, well; I have just decided
To send in a nominal roll
Of the whole Field Force,
Foot, Artillery, Horse—
I'll mention em, every soul!
Yes down to the humblest Private
That marches against the foe,
I'll enter his name,
On the scroll of Fame,
But a *Trumpeter*!—No!—Sir—No!

"There's a dignity in Despatches,
An awe in each fateful line
That *shall* be maintained,
So though deeply pained,
I reluctantly must decline
To accede to your rash petition"—
Here the General's voice grew stern.—

"For a trumpeter's sake
You would ask me to make
A farce of the whole concern!"—*Pioneer*.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL SIR T. HOLDICH is permitted to reside out of India.

MAJOR TOWER, R. E. comes out on transfer to the India establishment.

LIEUTENANT COCKERELL, Intelligence Branch, is granted leave home for one year.

LIEUTENANTS MEYER AND KNOX, R. E., are transferred from the Bengal to the Punjab Command.

LIEUTENANT Allinston is appointed Adjutant 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, vice Weathered, deceased.

MILITARY WORKS—Lieutenant Rogers, R. E., on return from field service, is posted to the Bengal Command.

LIEUTENANT WARNFORD 44th Gurkha Rifles, has been detailed for plague duty in the Bombay Command.

COLONEL O'MOORE CREAGH, A. Q. M. G. Bombay Command (headquarters), assumes command of the Aden district, vice Cuningham, granted leave.

MAJOR KEMBALL, officiates as A. Q. M. G., Intelligence Branch during the absence of Colonel More Molyneux on field service.

SURGEON-MAJOR CORDOZA and Surgeon-Lieutenant Birrell, Army Medical Staff, are coming out shortly for a tour of service in this country.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

CONCLUDING SITTING IN BOMBAY.

THE members of the Commission appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the circumstances in connection with the recent famine resumed and concluded their sittings at the Bombay Secretariat, yesterday. Present: Sir James Lyall (President), Dr. Richard on, Mr. Holderness, Mr. Higham, and Rao Bahadur D. K. Bose.

THE BOMBAY GRAIN TRADE COMPANY.

Mr. Govindji Thakersi Mulji was the first witness examined and gave his evidence in Hindustani. He said that he had organized a joint stock company with a capital of about a lakh and a-half in shares of Rs. 100 each, but a capital of only Rs. 40,000 was subscribed. It was found impossible to realize the whole capital because, owing to the plague, many people left Bombay. He imported maize from America and got barley from the Persian Gulf. When the corn arrived in Bombay, it was difficult to get local purchasers, because the money market was then very tight and the rate of interest was high. When the maize arrived it was very difficult to get the people to use the stapple food, so they ordered a machine from America to crush it and then they mixed it with wheat flour and distributed cooked food to the poor, which took very much. The demand for it grew. It was also sent to the stations, from where a further demand came, but it was found impossible to meet it because the capital of the company was exhausted. The Company sustained a loss of Rs. 32,000; in maize Rs. 25,000, in juari Rs. 3,000; and in barley Rs. 4,000. Messrs. Raill Brothers and Messrs. E. D. Sassoon had also imported 1,500 tons of maize and 3,000 tons of wheat, respectively, but they did not have made a profit as the buyers were scarce. The Bombay market generally received the supply of rice from Burmah and Calcutta. He had purchased Rangoon rice through Messrs. Gillanders and Co. There was a great demand for rice, and the prices of the commodity increased

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Excellency the Viceroy will make do ubl journies from Mussoorie to Simla, the journey nex month occupying six or seven days.

Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S., takes over charge of the Chairmanship of the Calcutta Municipality from Mr. Bright, who is proceeding on leave.

Heavy snow has fallen on the hills above the Bara Valley, and the cold weather along the frontier is continuing later than usual.

Mr. G. L. Tyrrell of the Telegraph Department has been posted as Superintendent to the Bombay Office. He has been succeeded in the Telegraph Check Office in Calcutta by Mr. A. Palmer.

Sirdar Gurmukh Singh, Divisional Judge, Sialkote, has been suspended by order of the Punjab Government, pending enquiry into charges of bribery and corruption brought against him.

The Commander-in-Chief has now so far advanced towards recovery as to permit of his broken limb being put in plaster of Paris. Sir George White and his family, as already announced, will leave Calcutta in the middle of the month.

Major G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R. E., at present Assistant Quartermaster-General, Army Staff, Tirah Field Force, will accompany the force moving in relief to Chitral in May. He will be placed on special duty to report upon the defensive capabilities of the fort and cantonment at Drosh.

The Durham Light Infantry met the 4th Hussars on Wednesday, in the second round of the Inter Regimental polo tournament at Meerut, and in accordance with what appears to have been the general expectation, the match ended in a decisive victory for the Durhams by seven goals and four subsidiaries to two goals and three subsidiaries. Having very sportingly travelled all the way from Bangalore for the occasion, and having waged a spirited battle with the champions, the 4th Hussars are entitled to some sympathy in their disconsolture.

From the 19th to the 25th ultimo, 1 European, 8 Eurasians, 16 Native Christians, 272 Hindus and 35 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 332 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 304. The deaths are thus classified :—3 from cholera, 3 from small-pox, 22 from measles, 122 from fevers, 35 from dysentery, 5 from diarrhœa, and 149 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 38·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 34·9 per 1,000 per annum.

In connection with the disappearance of Mr. J. F. Hunter, Telegraph Master at the Head Office, Colombo, a Colombo paper writes :—A Post Office telegram soon brought the intelligence that he had seen the Telegraph Master going in a rickshaw towards the Grand Pass, but inquiries that way did not reveal anything as to the whereabouts of Mr. Hunter. It appears, however, that some time on Monday afternoon, the 21st ultimo, Mr. Hunter made his way to the general cemetery at Borella, where his wife lies buried, and between about 6 and 7 p.m., he was found there by one of the cemetery watchers, apparently very ill. He was immediately put into a rickshaw and removed to his sister's place in Havelock Town, where he is now lying in a very serious condition and perfectly unconscious.

The examination of rifles surrendered by the Afridis goes to confirm the conclusions already arrived at regarding the source of supply. Practically all the weapons come under three headings : those stolen by thieves, those carried off by deserters, and those made up from rifles which were under the old system, cut into lengths in the arsenals and sold as scrap iron. There are, of course, a number also taken in action from time to time ; but the tribesmen show a great disinclination to give up any Lee-Metfords.

Those who have protested against the wholesale manner in which officers were "mentioned in despatches" in modern campaigns, writes a contemporary, will find their hands strengthened by the publication of the despatch on the operations in the Buner country. We have no desire to belittle the operations which were carried to such a successful issue. Sir Bindon Blood planned the attack on the Tanga Pass, and the diversion in another direction with admirable foresight, and as the Commander-in-Chief remarks, he showed enterprise, judgment and vigour. His skilful dispositions were carried out without a hitch, and the 2,000 Buners who opposed his advance were driven back with only one casualty among the troops. There was no butcher's bill, but this does not necessarily mean that heavy losses might not have been incurred if any mistake had been made. As we know from the little experience gained at Dargai and Shinkamar our forces on the frontier may suffer severely if any plan of attack goes wrong. When the campaign against Buner was ordered, the general expectation was that there would be very stiff fighting, and there might have been but for Sir Bindon Blood's disposition of the troops under his orders. The complete success gained was of the highest importance both from the political and the military point of view ; and it would be ungenerous not to give due praise to the General, his staff, and the regiments engaged. But there can surely be no occasion for making the once-prized "mentioned in despatches" so ridiculously cheap. Not to be mentioned has now come to be so extraordinary as to amount almost to a black mark ; while mention is not the distinction it was intended to be and once was.

An illustrated history of the American Navy has been prepared, with the approbation of the American Naval authorities. It is to be published here by Messrs. Sampson Low, who will soon have quite a library on naval subjects. The text is by Commander Jerrold Kelley, himself an officer of the American Navy, while Mr. F. S. Cozzens, the American watercolour painter, contributes the illustrations. The book begins with the foundation of the Republic, and comes down to our own time.

An ideal marriage club is the latest fad of the American girl. The *motif* of the club is to prevent any of its maiden members from falling in love with the wrong man. Every member must therefore submit the character of the bold man who proposes to her to the executive committee of the club, consisting of the treasurer, the secretary, and the president. These officials put the candidate through a rigid cross-examination, and he must give a satisfactory answer to such questions as the following, or take his departure : "Do you drink, or smoke, or chew, or wear a silk hat in summer with a blue serge suit, or lie in bed in the morning ?" Do you earn enough to support a wife ? Do you write love letters with a pencil ? How many cousins of the feminine gender have you ? What becomes of your temper when you lose your collar button ?" If he can get safely through the ordeal of the questions, his general suitability is then put to the vote of the club, who may still blackball him if they think he is a gay and specious deceiver. But even supposing he emerges unscathed from these trials, he must then submit to a year's probation, to come up again for examination at the end of that time, when, if he has been good in the interval, the decree may be made absolute. The idea altogether is worthy of the originality and independence of the American girl of the period.

There is further evidence of Lewis Carroll's love for children in an introduction he wrote for a forthcoming child's book. It is by Mrs. Egerton Allen, and, like the poems, will be published by Messrs. Macmillan. One Sunday, Lewis Carroll relates, his companion at church was a little maid of six. She could not read, but the hymns interested her keenly, and her elder sister said, "She knows the tunes, though not the words." When children go to church, might bright little picture books not go with them for study during sermon-time ? The novel suggestion is left us by Lewis Carroll, himself a clergyman, and he commends it in simple and hearty words. This volume has a cover design by Miss Gertrude Thomson, who also illustrates the poems.

A "New Moon" has been discovered by Dr. George Waltemathe. What shall we call it ? You cannot follow the craze of the day and make it a companion of the New Woman, the New Jerusalem, and the rest. We already have a new moon once a month, and things will get mixed if we are to have another every 177 days, distinguished from that other new moon (that is, the old new moon) merely by capital initial letters, which cannot be pronounced. The "Little Moon" is the accepted title so far, but seems rather derogatory to a moon ten times the size of England and Wales. As the Professor says that the Newer Moon is of the most brilliant crystals, and may perhaps be all diamonds (a poor look-out for Mr. Rhodes's monopoly!), it might be named "New De Beers." Or we might diminish Luna, the elder lady, into "Lunette." The chief fear is that this Hamburg discoverer may Allemanize the new-comer by christening it Kaiserina, or Wilhelmietta, or Mailedfistia, or something of that kind, and so give a Teutonic tinge to our very heavens ! But the Hamburg moon (says a writer in the *St. James's Gazette*) appears a very dark horse altogether. The Professor says its course is "very eccentric"—a euphemism often employed to cover lunacy of a different kind. Eccentricity seems hardly the word for the vagaries of a body which, though it "shines like a sun," and is "far more brilliant than the most brilliant parts of the large moon's surface," has yet managed its movements so adroitly as to remain undiscovered until Germany was in a position to annex it. The fact that it should be visible once in 177 days, and yet have been invisible till now, requires a little explanation. And since the "globe" is—vere naturali—as interested in his protegee as the earth in its new satellite, it might ask the Hamburg professor a pertinent question as to whether his moon had or had not any hand in causing the recent high tides which did so much damage in Essex and elsewhere. We don't like to be discourteous, and say bluntly we don't believe there's no such a pusson as this so-called little moon, though that is what the officials of the Greenwich Observatory said about it to our own reporter ; but we do think the "moon" needs a little more light on is before being admitted to a place in the solar system of our next-door neighbour, or rather as an inhabitant of our own backyard only 960,000 miles away.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON CROP IN NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

The second forecast for the season 1897-98 received from the Secretary to his Highness the Nizam's Board of Revenue, states that the area under cotton is 1,083,309 acres, being an increase of 95,373 acres, or 9·1 per cent., over the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 105,068 bales (of 400lbs. each) which gives an average of 25lbs. an acre. The monsoon being late this year in the Aurangabad division, a considerable area usually devoted to cotton was sown with grain, and the high prices obtainable for grain also no doubt influenced the ryots.

BOMBAY AND MADRAS GROUND NUTS.

The general memorandum on the ground nut crop in Bombay and Madras, 1897-98 is as follow :—

In Bombay the area estimated to have been sown to the 20th December amounts to about 65,000 acres, being 50 per cent. less than that of last year and 59 per cent. below the average. The crop is largely cultivated in the British districts of the Deccan, mainly Sholapur and Satara, in Belgaum, and in the Native States adjacent to these districts, but no information has been received from any of these States. The reduced area is due to insufficient rain at sowing time, to inadequate irrigation from canals and wells and to the replacement of this oilseed by food crops. The crops suffered from drought in July and August, but with the later rains prospects improved. The condition of the crop is reported to be good to fair, and the yield is estimated at between 30,000 and 40,000 tons. In Madras the area sown (excluding the zamindari area) is estimated at 83,700 acres, being two-thirds of last year's acreage and 57 per cent. less than the average. The crop is chiefly grown in North Arcot, Chingleput South Arcot, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, more than half being grown in South Arcot, and here the contraction in the area is great.

As in Bombay, the reduction is attributed to the absence of seasonable rain and to the replacement of the seed by food crops. The crop is on the whole in fair condition and the yield is estimated at 49 per cent. of the average. It may be noted that in Madras the crop is very largely grown in the zamindari area from which no statistical information is obtainable. The exports of earthnuts from India to foreign countries during the last five years have been (in cwt.) :

	1892-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98 (ten months).
Bombay	1,09,419	1,59,387	793,668	2,8,802	9,3,0
Madras	436,345	688,680	321,144	247,183	24,729
Other provinces	2,151	189	167	288	174
Total for India	1,536,915	2,267,222	1,118,279	486,285	33,793

BENGAL RICE.

Final Report on the Winter Rice Crop in Bengal, 1897 :—

1. Character of the season.—The rainfall of the monsoon season of 1897, month by month, has been as follows :—In May, the rainfall was much below the normal in all divisions except North Bengal, where it was a little above the normal. In June, the fall was very deficient in North Bengal, in excess in Behar, and near to the normal in other parts of these Provinces. In July, the rainfall was below the normal everywhere except in Orissa. In August, the fall was unusually uniform and well distributed. The rainfall of September was general. It was in excess in East and North Bengal, and about normal in Bihar, and deficient elsewhere. In October, every district of this Province received considerably more than the normal fall. A feature of this month was the cyclone which swept over Chittagong on the 24th October, which, together with the tidal-wave, caused considerable damage to the standing crops in some parts of this Division. In November, all Divisions of these Provinces received slight rain. The season, generally, was very favourable to the cultivation and growth of the winter rice crop.

2. Area cultivated.—From the estimates of area given by District Officers, which will be found appended to this note, it will appear that the total area cultivated with winter rice this year amounts to 31,572,700 acres, against 29,143,200 acres, cultivated in 1896. There is thus an increase of 2,429,500 acres, or 8·33 per cent, on the total area sown, a result altogether due to the very favourable distribution of rainfall during the current year.

3. Character of the crop.—It will be seen on reference to the District Returns in Appendix I, attached to this note, that out of 45 districts of these Provinces, two districts, viz., Bardwan and Dacca, report outturn crops of 20 annas ; 21 districts report bumper crops varying from above 16 annas to 19 annas ; 11 districts, viz., Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Hazaribagh, Palma, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Balasore, Angul and Khondmals, Puri and Sonepur, report average crops of 16 annas, and the remaining 10 districts return crops varying from 8 to less than 16 annas. In no district is the outturn expected to fall below 14 annas. A comparison of the present estimates of outturn with the estimates given in the preliminary forecast of the winter rice crop, issued on the 5th October, shows that in no fewer than 32 districts, the prospects of this crop have improved since that forecast was submitted. The arithmetical mean of the anna outturns of the Provinces, calculated with reference to areas sown, was at that time estimated in the preliminary forecast of October to be 15 annas, but this estimate was considered too low, and was raised by this Department to 17 annas. The arithmetical mean, as now obtained by the same calculation, amounts to 17·3 annas. Considering the improved prospects of the crops, as now put forward by District Officers, it is probable that 18 annas will best represent the outturn of the winter rice crop of 1897.

4. Gross outturn.—A statement of gross outturn is given in Appendix II. of this note. The gross outturn for the Province, as a whole, has been obtained, as in previous years, by multiplying the total acreage, ascertained by 15 maunds, or by 15 by 82·2 lbs., which has been assumed to be the average yield of winter rice (cleaned) to the acre, and then by raising the outturn obtained by 18·10, which is the estimate in annas of the outturn for the year. The total yield, thus obtained, amounts to 391,437,000 cwts., against 148,541,100 cwts., produced last year, when the crop was estimated at 7 2-5 annas only and the area sown was much less than that reported as having been sown this year.

THE JUTE CROP.

Final Report on the jute crop for season 1897 :—

Explanatory.—Under orders of the Government of Bengal, conveyed to this Department, with their letter No. 865 Mis., dated 21st February 1893, the 1st of September has hitherto been the date for issuing the final forecast of the jute crop in Bengal. The date of publication has, however, this year been postponed a month in order to meet the wishes of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The present report shows the estimate of the crop made by District Officers in the middle of September. Returns have been obtained from 21 districts of these Provinces, in which jute is grown on a large scale, viz. from Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, all the districts of the Presidency, Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions, Tipperah, Noakhali Bhagalpur, Purnea, Malda, Cuttack and Balasore ; but it is to be noted that jute is grown, to a small extent in other districts of these Provinces also. It is to be remembered, moreover, that in all cases, the areas returned are mere estimates and are not based on field measurements. The total area under jute cultivation, as shown in column 2 of the appended statement, must not therefore be taken to represent exactly the total jute area in these Provinces, though the estimate may not be far from the truth.

2. Character of the season.—The character of the early part of the current jute season was described in the preliminary forecast of the jute crop issued on the 28th October 1897. Rain was scanty in January and February in the jute-growing districts. In March, sufficient rain fell in all jute districts, except Khulna, Backergunge and Noakhali. In April, the rainfall was very much the normal in the Presidency and in Burdwan division, but deficient generally in the important jute-growing districts of East and North Bengal. In May, the rainfall was about the normal in North Bengal, and in Bardwan, Dacca and Mymensingh, and more or less deficient in other jute-growing districts. In June, the rainfall was deficient in North Bengal and in Dacca and Mymensing ; elsewhere it was abundant. In July, the rainfall was less than the normal in all the jute-growing districts, except the 24-Parganas, Jessore, Jalpaigiri, Purnea, Cuttack and Balasore ; the rain appears to have been well distributed, and the crops did not suffer much from the deficiency. The distribution of rain in August, was particularly uniform and near to the normal throughout the jute-growing districts. In the 1st and 2nd weeks of September general rain fell throughout these Provinces. On the whole, the season has been favourable and there has been, and is generally, enough water for steeping the jute crop.

3. Area cultivated.—The total area sown in jute in Bengal is estimated by District Officers in returns, appended to this note to amount to 2,147,900 acres against 2,196,600 acres estimated to have been sown last year. The decrease of 48,700 acres (or 2·21 per cent. is thus stated to be obtained from forests to the area cultivation which was formed early in the year, but which fortunately does not appear, in fact, to have been realised, that water would be deficient for steeping jute, also a large extension in the cultivation of paddy which on account of the high price of rice was sown in preference to jute by many cultivators. The first estimates of areas, sown with jute this year, have been modified by the District Officers of Midnapur, Nadia, Rangpur, Purnea, Cuttack and Balasore. The total area under jute this year is now estimated to be less by 40,200 acres than the area estimated in the first forecast for this year. The decrease of estimate is more noticeable in the districts of Rangpur and Pabna.

4. Character of the crop.—Taking the eleven most important jute-growing districts into consideration, it will be seen from the appended statement that Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, Purnea return average crops of 16 annas ; Dacca, Rajshahi and Jalpaiguri report 15 anna crops, and Mymensing and Rangpur report 14-anna crops. One of these districts, viz., Nadia, reports that the new crop equal to that of las year, and the others report better crops. The crop in Rajshahi is reported to have been injured to some extent by insect pests. The crops on the low-lying lands of Mymensingh were submerged by floods. Taking next the less important jute-growing districts, it will be seen that Burdwan and Darjeeling plains return crops above the average ; Hooghly, Jessore, Backergunge and Cuttack return average crops ; Midnapur, 24-Parganas, Nadia, Khulna, Bhagalpur and Balasore report crops varying from 13 to less than 16 annas ; and Murshidabad, Noakhali and Malda return 9 to 12 anna crops. The distinguished man outturn for the Province may be tabled from the district reports, calculated with reference to the areas cultivated, stands at 14·9 annas, or practically 15 annas. After allowing for a tendency on the part of reporting officers to under-estimate the outturn, the crop of 1897 was estimated by this Department in the first forecast as likely to give an average outturn of 16 annas. Since the issue of this forecast, the season has been very good, and the prospects of the crop are said to have improved in many districts. There is every reason therefore to believe that the present year's crop is as good as the crops of 1894 and 1895, though over a reduced area. The jute crop of 1897 is estimated by this Department therefore, as averaging 17 annas over the total area cultivated.

5. Gross outturn of the crop.—Under orders of the Government of India, No. 7, dated 24th February 1893, an estimate of the yield of jute in bales is required to be given in the final forecast of the jute crop. In column 9 of the appended statement, it will be seen that the estimated yield of the current year's crop, obtained by multiplying the estimated area by the standard outturn of 1,320 lbs., and again for each district by the District Officer's estimate in annas of the yield for the year, amounts to 80 lakhs of bales. Assuming, however, that the crop is a 17-anna crop, this Department makes the gross outturn at 63½ lakhs of bales or a crop similar to that of 1894 and 1895, for which the original estimates were 61½ and 64½ lakhs respectively, but for which revised estimates of 71 and 73 lakhs have been recently made. It is suggested that 69 and 71½ lakhs should be accepted as the outturn of the crops of 1894 and 1895 (viz., 2,300,000 acres at 15 2-5 maunds or 8 bales and 2,446,700 acres by 17·15 annas by 3 bales). These estimates may or may not be correct. Even if correct, their correctness may be due to cancelling out of errors of excess on the one side against errors of unduly low estimate on the other side. It is possible that surplus stock of both years may have been left over at the end of the years. In estimating the gross yield above stated, 1,200 lbs. per acre has been taken as in former years (not 1,230 lbs. as in the first forecast of this year) as the average rate of production per acre for every jute-growing district in Bengal. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce considers this estimate too high ; and the Chamber is very possibly right in this criticism. But the Chamber does not give any reasons for the criticism, or suggest as any other average rate of outturn as more nearly correct. This Department has nothing more trustworthy to substitute in its place. Fifteen maunds (1,230 lb.) per acre was the estimate of average yield made by the Jute Commission of 1873 after minute and careful enquiry, and no more accurate estimate has since been made. Experimental cuttings and weighments of jute were begun by District Officers under the instructions of this Department in 1895 with a view to check the standard outturn of 1,200 lbs., which has been accepted in this Department in recent years. The result of these cuttings is not inconsistent with the estimate of average outturn at 1,200 lbs. to the acre. It is, however, open to those interested in the jute trade to take any other estimate of outturn which they may consider more reliable and to multiply by it the area shown in this return as under jute or any other area which they may think proper to take. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has expressed a wish that no estimate should be made by this Department of the exportable surplus of jute out of the present crop. It is observed, however, that the jute forecasts published by this Department were originally undertaken at the instance of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce, and it is not clear that it is to the interest of the Dundee mill owners, and of buyers in countries outside India, that no attempt should be made in this Department even to estimate the amount of jute available for export, provided that it be clearly understood, that on account of the uncertainty of all the factors in the estimate, only like statistical accuracy is claimed. It seems to be desirable also to state the factors which determine the amount of jute available for export so far as those factors are known to this Department. Merchants and others interested in the jute trade are at liberty to accept the factors or not, as they think proper and to make their own deductions, if they please, on the basis of the district figures which are published *in extenso* for their benefit. The important factors which determine the amount available for export are the gross outturn of the jute harvest of the particular year ; the amount of jute locally consumed in the districts for house construction, for tethering cattle, for local manufactures of rope or coarse cloth, and for other minor uses ; the amount consumed by mills in this country ; the quantity of jute remaining over from the previous years ; the imports into Bengal from other provinces, and the exports from Bengal into other provinces of India. As it has already been explained that the estimate of gross outturn is at best only an approximation to the truth. The amount consumed in the districts has for many years been estimated by this Department at 10 to 15 lakhs of bales. The jute commission of 1873 estimated annual local consumption of raw jute in the jute districts as "half a maund to each household." This estimate of local consumption in the districts is necessarily rough for want of trustworthy information, and it has been challenged as excessive. The estimate must, therefore, be taken with reserve ; and it is open to persons interested in the jute trade to make their own calculations under this head. In 1895 the Bengal Chamber of Commerce estimated local consumption at 15 lakhs of bales ; and in 1896 the Chamber estimated local consumption at five lakhs. Enquiries have been instituted by this Department in this matter, and it is possible that more reliable information may be forthcoming for the jute forecast of 1898-99. As regards the consumption of jute by country mills, it has been stated in the first forecast, that the Indian Jute Manufacturers' association estimate the consumption during the season 1897-98 at 21 lakhs or 5 lakhs more than the 16 lakhs of bales, which was the average annual consumption of the three years ending 31st July 1896, and 4 to 4½ lakhs of bales to 1896-97. Regarding the quantity of jute left over from last year's stock, it is obvious that as in the case of the present crop, the enquiries made by local officers as to the amount of new jute was left from last year's stock. The imports into Bengal from other provinces and the exports from Bengal to other provinces are also a significant. The largest amount comes from Assam. The average imports in to Assam of the ten years, 1887—1896, amounted to about 1·2 a lakh of bales. Without making any presumption to statistical accuracy, it is estimated in this Department that assuming the exhaustment of the old stocks of the crop of 1896, and after allowing for the increased demand of the mills in this country, that about 35 lakhs of new jute will be available from the crop of 1897 for export.

6. Conclusion.—It is much regretted that a larger error was made in the first forecast, in which the total consumption of raw jute in the districts was stated to be 10 to 15 lakhs of maunds, instead of 10 to 15 lakhs of bales. The earliest opportunity was taken, however, to rectify the error. Exception has been taken to the revision of the estimates of gross yield of the jute crops of 1894 and 1895, as given in the first forecast for the current year. It may be here explained that the revised estimates were obtained by multiplying the total area reported by District Officers as having been sown under those years by the average rate of outturn per acre taken at 1,230 lbs. and again by multiplying the product by the ratio which the crop figures in 16 in accordance with the figures which will appear in the rabi forecast to be issued by this Department later in the year.

The figures for normal area have been revised on the basis of the returns of actual cultivation submitted during the past five years. Enquiries are now being made with a view to ascertaining the correct figures to be given under this head. Where a cadastral survey has been completed for the whole of a district, the figures contained in the course of that survey have been adopted.

2. Character of the season.—The column on remarks in the district returns shows that all the districts had sufficient rainfall during the season except Murshidabad, Shahabad, and Balasore, but even in these districts the outturn will not be materially affected by the deficiency. There was copious rainfall over the greater part of the Province in September and October. This chiefly accounts for the large area under wheat this year. December and January have been, however, practically rainless, and this may have a prejudicial effect on the outturn. There was no rain in the Patna Division in the months of November, December, and January ; while in the Bhagalpur Division there was only scanty rainfall in November, and no rainfall in December and January. As these are the chief wheat-growing Divisions the conditions must do some considerable effect on the general outturn.

3. Area sown.—The area sown this year (1,573,900 acres) is much larger than that sown last year (1,331,000 acres). The increase is 242,300 acres, or more than 15 p r cent. over last year's area. The wheat-growing area in the Patna Division is 791,100 acres, or about half, and in the Bhagalpur Division 409,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the whole wheat-growing area of these Provinces. The only important wheat-growing districts n Lower Bengal are Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Nadia, and Rangpur, which show 150,500, 76,900, 31,400, and 30,700 acres, respectively, under this crop in the present year.

4. Estimated outturn.—From the district returns, it will be seen that with the exception of Jessore, where the area under wheat is very small, all the districts except at least a 10-anna crop ; Champaran returns a bumper or 20-anna crop ; 13 districts return an average or 16-anna crop ; Patna and the Sonthal Parganas return a 15-anna crop ; the remaining districts return an outturn varying from 14 to 10 annas.

Estimating by Divisions, the Patna Division expects something over an average crop, the Bhagalpur Division a 15¼ anna crop, and the rest of the Divisions together about a 13-anna crop. The general outturn may be estimated at 15 annas against 10 annas, the estimated outturn of last year.

THE ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY.

In presenting the Half Yearly Accounts to 30th June 1897, to the Shareholders of the Assam Bengal Railway Company, Limited at the half Yearly Meeting held at the offices of the Company in London on the 8th February 1898, it was stated that in the present condition of the Railway, but little useful result could be obtained by any close analysis of the traffic receipts or working expenses but a few comments might be offered. Although the mileage opened had been more than doubled over one third of the added mileage is represented by the Isolated Sylhet Branch, traffic on which is for the present practically limited to the carriage of construction material, which is carried on Revenue Account at rates which do not cover the cost of working. Making due allowance for this Branch it is clear that so far as the development of purely local traffic is concerned there is no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress made. They are glad also to be able to add that under the arrangements which have been made with the Secretary of State they have been authorised to undertake the provision of jetties sheds and other terminal arrangements at Chittagong necessary to enable the Railway to export and import the steadily increasing trade of the districts in which at present it has no share. The necessary materials are now in course of shipments India and it is hoped that the contract which will be pushed on as fast as possible will be completed by the end of the present year. Until the facilities at Chittagong are completed no substantial development of the Company's business can take place.

The gross receipts for the year in question amounted to Rs. 3,21,845 and the working expenses to Rs. 5 3,577 the nett earnings being Rs. 18,559 which under the terms of the Company's contract are retained by the Secretary of State in reduction of the interest paid by him on the Capital Account. In the corresponding half year of 1896 the nett earnings amounted to Rs. 56,902 and the decrease in 1897 is due to the opening of the Gauhati Branch on which there was but little traffic as explained above. The mileage worked was 1,162 for the half year as against 1,153 for the corresponding half of 1895. The earthquake caused no interruption of traffic on the southern portion of the line between Chittagong and Akhaura a distance of 123 miles or on the Chandpur Branch. Between Akhaura and Badarpur however, as well as on the Gauhati Branch traffic was suspended during the remainder of the half year. Owing to the confusion in the books of the Company occasioned by the damage to the Company's Buildings in Shillong where work had to be carried on under the greatest difficulties for some time after the calmity the accounts were much delayed.

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BENGAL EARLY COTTON.

I. Explanatory.—The present Reports furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of the early Cotton Crop of these Provinces, which is shown during the monsoon rains and harvested during the cold weather. Estimates of the area and outturn of the late Cotton Crop, which is shown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in the hot weather, will be furnished in due course in a separate report.

2. Character of the season.—In July, the rainfall was below the normal in most of the early cotton districts ; but the defect does not appear to have produced any bad effects. In August, it was more evenly distributed. In September, it was again below the normal, taking all the early cotton districts together. In October the rainfall was everywhere above the normal. In November, the weather was seasonable. But for the cyclone which passed over the Chittagong Division in October, and almost wholly destroyed the crop in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the season was, on the whole, favourable to the cultivation of the early cotton crop of these Provinces.

3. Area sown.—The total area sown with late cotton this year in the 14 districts, from which returns have been received, amounts to 71,500 acres against 70,900 acres sown in 1896-97. It seems probable, however, that the area sown with late cotton in 1896-97 was overestimated. The normal area under late cotton in these 14 districts, as now estimated by the Department, amounts to 73,500 acres.

4. Character of the crop.—An average outturn of 16 annas is reported from Champaran, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Balasore, Angul and Khondmals and Singhbhum ; Bankura and Puri return 15-anna crops ; and Monghyr returns a 13-anna crop ; 12-anna crops are reported from Saran and Muzaffarpur, and 11 and 10½-anna crops are reported respectively from Midnapore and Patna.

A comparison of the present year's estimated outturn with that of the previous year will show that of the 14 districts, 11 report better crops, 2 equal crops, and 1 a worse crop. The arithmetical mean of the estimates of anna outturn this year, calculated with reference to the areas sown, amounts to 13·8 annas. This estimate may be accepted as the probable average outturn of this year's crop. The corresponding estimate for last year was 11 annas only.

5. Gross outturn.—The estimated yield of the late cotton crop of the present year of the 14 districts which have furnished returns amounts to 4,014,000 lbs. against 3,04,200 lbs. estimated for 1896-97. The average yield of the three preceding years, i.e., 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96, amounts to 4,372,300 lbs.

BENGAL WHEAT.

Preliminary Note on the Wheat Crop of Bengal in 1897-98.

Explanatory.—In previous years, only the principal wheat-growing districts furnished this Department with returns of the wheat crop ; but, as all these districts have been under wheat in their forecasts of the rabi crop, it has been thought advisable to include their returns in the present note, so as to bring the figures in it in accordance with the figures which will appear in the rabi forecast to be issued by this Department later in the year.

The figures for normal area have been revised on the basis of the returns of actual cultivation submitted during the past five years. Enquiries are now being made with a view to ascertaining the correct figures to be given under this head. Where a cadastral survey has been completed for the whole of a district, the figures contained in the course of that survey have been adopted.

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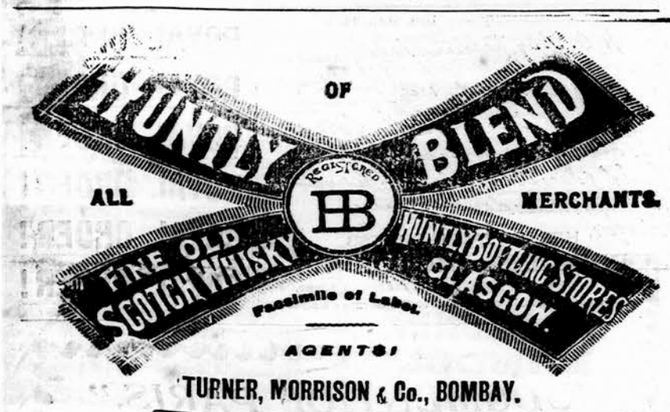

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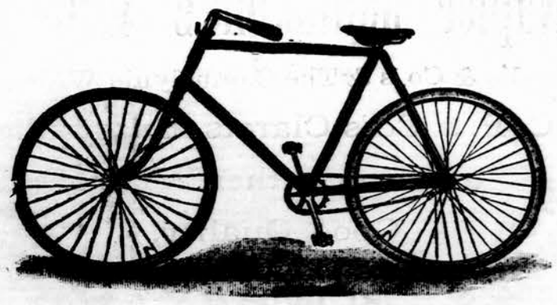

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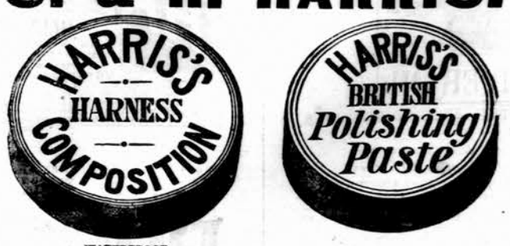

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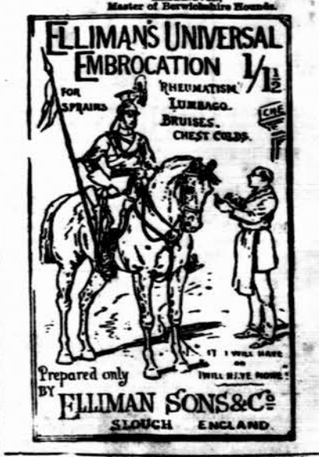

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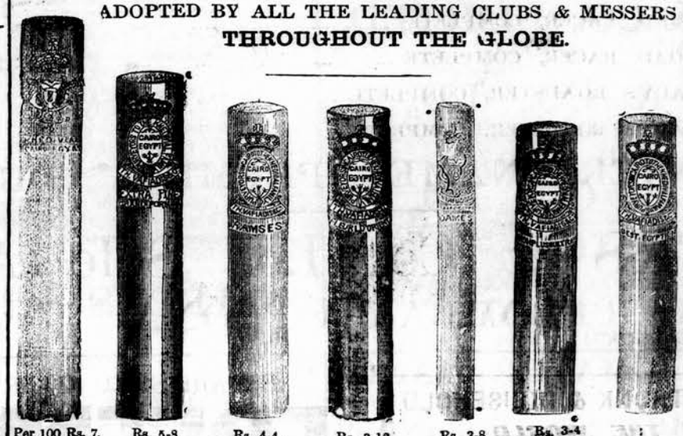

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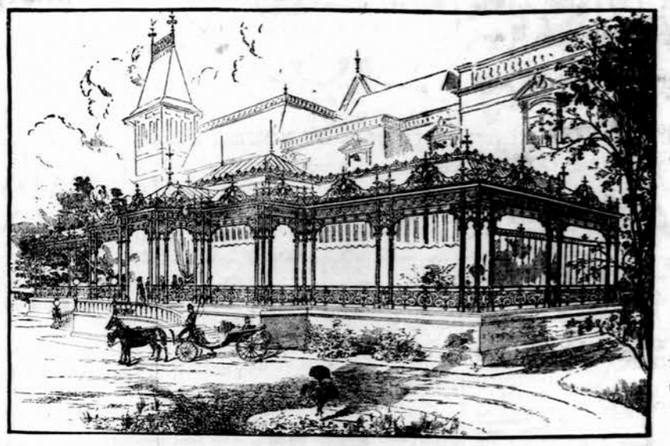

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